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COMMENT OF THE DAY

Free Trade Plan

THE plan for the creation of a European common market and free trade area is bold, imaginative and very promising. Because of its novelty however it is not a scheme that can hastily be adopted, despite the attractiveness of its blueprint. Moreover, while it has won the approval in principle of the so-called Messina countries—France, Belgium, West Germany, Italy, the Netherlands and Luxembourg—participation by Britain is still required if it is to become fully effective as a new economic system for Western Europe. It is this factor which has sent M. Paul Spaak, one of the architects of European unity, to Britain this week. The Belgian Foreign Minister seeks to obtain from Mr. Macmillan and his colleagues promises that Britain will actively identify herself with the project; and, subject to certain reservations, he is likely to succeed.

Mr. Macmillan has long expressed himself in favour of a new European entity, with particular emphasis on trade and economics. His two principal advisers in that field, Mr. Thornycroft and Sir David Eccles are like-minded. Hence M. Spaak is assured at least of a sympathetic hearing.

THE original negotiators have had their troubles in drawing up a treaty acceptable to them all, and France in particular has found it necessary to seek substantial modifications of the draft scheme. At present the common market plan provides for the complete abolition of customs duties and import restrictions between the six nations within 12 to 15 years, the elimination of duties being phased to allow for a 30 per cent reduction in the first four years, a further 30 per cent in the following four years, and abolition of the remaining 40 per cent and the establishment of free trade during the succeeding four to seven years.

France, however, requests reservations and concessions, among them being her right to maintain a 50 per cent tax on imports and a 16 per cent subsidy for exports; and the more vitally important right to revert to import restrictions and customs duties should the common market at any time have the effect of endangering France's financial stability.

These are reservations possessing inherent danger to the common market plan, yet unless they are conceded by Germany, Italy and the Benelux countries, it is doubtful in the extreme that the French National Assembly will approve of participation in the project.

BRITAIN too will probably be unable to become a member of the common market and free trade area unless she is granted certain dispensations. She is, for example, prepared to include agriculture in the programme, and she will have to give much hard thought to the proposition that ultimately, when the free trade area has become established, a common set of duties should be imposed against imports from other parts of the world.

This design automatically clashes with the imperial preference provisions, affecting the whole of the British Commonwealth. The Dominions can hardly be expected to welcome with wild delight moves by Britain towards economic "Europeanisation"; and if this in turn threatens to deprive them of trading advantages now enjoyed with Britain hostile reactions are inevitable. Thus Mr. Macmillan must tread warily the path leading to participation in the European free trade plan. Whatever the commitments made, they must not be of a nature that will jeopardise or compromise the interests of the Commonwealth.

BRITAIN TO GET 18 GIANT ATOM PLANTS

London, Jan. 16. At least 18 giant atomic energy plants are likely to be built in Britain in the next eight years, writes Daily Express reporter Chapman Pincher.

They will come, he says, from the "crash programme" for atomic power being planned by Sir Percy Mills, the new Minister of Power.

Their output will more than treble the original target and will save 14 million tons of oil or 20 million tons of coal every year.

Such an ambitious programme, Pincher continues, is unlikely to be achieved for less than £550 million money which the government intends to provide

through cuts in defence spending.

Pincher states that Prime Minister Macmillan has assured Sir Percy of full political support for putting through the power programme as an emergency measure—London Express Service.

auxiliary defence forces by the Army, Navy, and Air Force were announced in London tonight.

The "heaviest cuts are made by the Royal Air Force which is to disband most of its auxiliary units, including 20 fighter squadrons. The Air Ministry said this would mean a saving of

£5,500,000 a year in defence costs.

At the same time the War Office announced that about 120,000 National Servicemen would not be called up this year for part-time training with the territorial army, at the end of their two years' military service.

The Navy also said it was disbanding its part-time auxiliary air branch, manned by "weekend fliers" like the Royal Air Force counterpart. Orders for 100 Hunter jet fighters for the Royal Air Force have been cancelled as a result of the cuts in the auxiliary service.—China Mail Special.

'SUKARNO TO TAKE OVER' REVOLUTIONARY COUNCIL PLANNED FOR INDONESIA



President Sukarno

Djakarta, Jan. 15. President Sukarno plans to become Indonesia's strong man and take over the country's government because of the unstable administration of the Premier, Mr. Ali Sastroamidjojo, high government officials said today.

Sources close to the President told foreign correspondents that the President plans to set up a Revolutionary Council composed of hand-picked members, with himself as Chairman. The Council, officials said, might have a power of veto over Cabinet decisions.

The sources emphasised, however, that the machinery of the Revolutionary Council would not start until after January 22, when Parliamentary elections were held. They said the President would seek Parliamentary permission before setting up the Council.



Mr. Sastroamidjojo

POWERS

Government officials were vague in defining the powers of the proposed Council. Some said it was possible it might be only an advisory group; others thought it might function as a "propaganda" group to interpret the government's actions to the people.

Sukarno, often called the "George Washington of Indonesia," has denied that he wants to become a dictator. But political observers said they believed his plans to set up a shadow Cabinet, not elected by the people, would make him undisputed strong man of Indonesia.

Sukarno began speaking of a "guided democracy" for Indonesia and a desire to "bury all parties" after his return in October from a tour of Communist China.

Officials said Sukarno's proposed Revolutionary Council would include representatives of youth groups, women's organisations and all the provinces of Indonesia.

QUICKEST WAY

Officials said former Vice President Mohammed Hatta would be asked to join the Council, but political observers said he would probably refuse because of his long standing dispute with Sukarno over the President's policies.

Informed sources said the Revolutionary Council was needed because "in this transitional period the political parties are too strong and the people still too illiterate to take advantage of all the political opportunities afforded to them."

The sources said Sukarno was planning to set up the Council because it was the quickest way of preparing Indonesia for a Parliamentary system. The present system, they said, would continue to operate—with modifications.

The sources said Sukarno was not planning to bury the party system but merely wanted to streamline the present political setup.

The small Modern party Perti, withdrew from the Indonesian Cabinet tonight.

The party was represented by only one minister.—United Press and Reuter.

Revolution Leader To Be Shot

Budapest, Jan. 15. A Hungarian court has sentenced to death at a secret trial Jozsef Dudas, one of the leaders of the Hungarian revolution, usually reliable sources said today.

Dudas was said to have led an armed group which captured the editorial office of Budapest Nap, the official Hungarian newspaper six days after the outbreak of fighting.

Later he became virtual Mayor of Budapest for a short period. Dudas was expected to be shot shortly, the sources said.—China Mail Special.

Europe's Oil To Be Reduced

Paris, Jan. 15. A plan to share the burden of Europe's oil shortage was launched tonight by the 17-nation Organisation for European Economic Co-operation acting in close co-operation with the major international oil companies.

The basis of the scheme is that oil deliveries to each member country are to be reduced by an equal percentage, the balance going to form a reserve of 200,000 tons every 10 days.

This reserve will be at the disposal of the OEEC oil committee to meet emergency cases of special need such as that of the Scandinavian countries, Italy, Greece and Turkey.

According to the latest figures available European fuel oil stocks were expected to fall from 3 1/2 million tons on January 1, 1957 to about 2 1/2 million tons on February 10. This would leave just over two weeks' consumption. These are inland figures for Europe as a whole, after allowing for bunker requirements, which it was assumed would be full.—China Mail Special.

STILL THERE

Moscow, Jan. 15. Crowds flocked today to the Lenin-Stalin mausoleum which opened its doors again for the first time since the beginning of December.

No changes were apparent inside the building, where the body of Lenin in working garb, and Stalin in his Marshal's uniform, rest side by side in glass coffins.

It was announced earlier that the mausoleum had been closed "for repairs".—France-Press.

RARE FRUIT

New Delhi, Jan. 15. An Indian doctor claimed today he has discovered a rare fruit which sustains a person for two months, without further food.

Dr. Pratap Singh displayed the fruit, which he said grew on the Indo-Tibetan border of Assam. He said it tasted like a potato and was eaten by ancient saints who were doing penance.—United Press.

UN Chief Changing His Mind?

Washington, Jan. 15. The Secretary General of the United Nations, Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld, is coming to a more favourable view than previously of proposals for stationing units of the United Nations Emergency Force at strategic points along the Israeli-Arab frontiers to prevent further clashes, informed diplomatic sources said today.

They said that Sir Pierson Dixon, head of the British United Nations delegation, has been pressing Mr. Hammarskjöld to agree to this move until there is a settlement of the Israeli-Arab frontiers, and that he had been strongly supported by the French delegation.

The French Foreign Minister M. Christian Pineau also suggested to the Secretary of State Mr. John Foster Dulles, when he was here last week, that UNEF should be stationed in such vulnerable areas as the Gaza strip to keep the peace.

Common Policy

According to a Paris report M. Pineau said he thought it was possible for the United States, Britain and France to arrive at a common viewpoint on problems of the Middle East.

M. Pineau, speaking on his return to France from the United States, said he had reached this opinion in talks with American Secretary of State, John Foster Dulles, in Washington.

He said in his talks with Mr. Dulles, he had "found again the friendly atmosphere which has always prevailed in our talks. We did extremely useful work in bringing together our points of view."—United Press and France-Press.

Killed 47 Arabs: Police On Trial

Tel Aviv, Jan. 15. Eleven men of the Israeli border police force went on trial today accused of murdering 47 Arab villagers on October 29, the day Israel launched its Sinai campaign against Egypt.—China Mail Special.

YEMEN'S CLAIM ON ADEN

New York, Jan. 15. The Yemeni claim in the United Nations trusteeship committee today that Aden was "an integral part of Yemen."

Raising the question of British occupation of Aden, the Yemeni delegate, Mr. Tawfik Chamandy, declared that Britain had taken possession of the territory by the imposition of terms of a "dubious treaty" which had been concluded years ago through "clever diplomatic manoeuvres and intimidation."

BRITAIN'S REPLY

Mr. B.O.B. Gidden, of Britain, said the Yemeni had "disgracefully" instigated "disloyal elements in the area and had armed dissident tribes against the British." He categorically denied the "tendentious remarks" of the Yemeni representative and reserved the rights of the British Government in this area.

The Yemeni protest was made as the committee met to begin consideration of reports submitted by administering powers giving information on economic, social and educational conditions in non-self-governing territories.

In addition to the Yemen, the representatives of Guatemala and Argentina reiterated claims by their governments to the territories of British Honduras and the Falkland Islands, while Spain also registered its claims to Gibraltar. In addition, Indonesia raised the issue of West New Guinea, now under control of the Netherlands.—Reuter.

55 Below Freezing In Record Cold Snap

Chicago, Jan. 14. An unrelenting cold wave became the worst in history in eastern areas of the United States today. Only a few parts of Siberia registered lower temperatures and Alaska looked like a summer resort in comparison.

The temperature went to 55 below at Booneville, New York—the lowest reading on record in New York State. Other cold records were prevalent throughout the shivering North-east.

Just when the cold wave was at its worst, a gas main broke shutting off hot water heaters, furnaces and kitchen stoves to nearly 10,000 homes and buildings in the area of Oswego, New York.

Thousands were left shivering in temperatures as low as 24 degrees below zero and the Governor, Mr. Averell Harriman, declared an emergency in the frost-bitten region. Meanwhile, six deaths were blamed on the cold alone in New York State and commercial shipping on much of the Hudson River was icebound.

29 DEATHS

There was no relief in sight from the bitter cold, stretching from the Rockies to the Atlantic Ocean. Even worse wintry blasts were building up—snow driving from the mid-Mississippi Valley into the Ohio Valley, rain sleet and snow through the Carolinas and Georgia; and new snows and bitter cold in the West.

The United Press counted at least 29 deaths blamed on the cold wave since it took command of most of the U.S. yesterday. Cold, exposure, flash fires and smash-ups and icy roads accounted for the deaths.—United Press.

Royal Tour

London, Jan. 15. The Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh will visit the Channel Islands next July in the Royal yacht Britannia, it was announced today.—Reuter.

\$50,000 MUSEUM ROBBERY DISCLOSED

Toronto, Jan. 15. The Royal Ontario Museum disclosed today that expert burglars had looted \$50,000 worth of gold and jewels.

A Museum official said the burglars "cleared out" the Museum's famous collection of gold ore.

Thirty-two specimens, weighing about 200 pounds and each rich in metallic gold, were dragged out of the Museum through a basement window.

Five diamonds, including a magnificent blue marquis-cut stone, were taken from the Leonard collection of gems.

The thieves tampered with several other collection cases but failed to pry them open.

The robbery was discovered this morning when Museum guards arrived for duty. Officials say "it is a

mystery" how the thieves got into the building.

Dr. V. B. Meen, head of the Geological and Mineralogical Division, said the value of the stolen loot was "around \$50,000." However, he added, that was only their face value.

He said many of the items were "priceless" because of their historical value and because they would be irreplaceable.—United Press.

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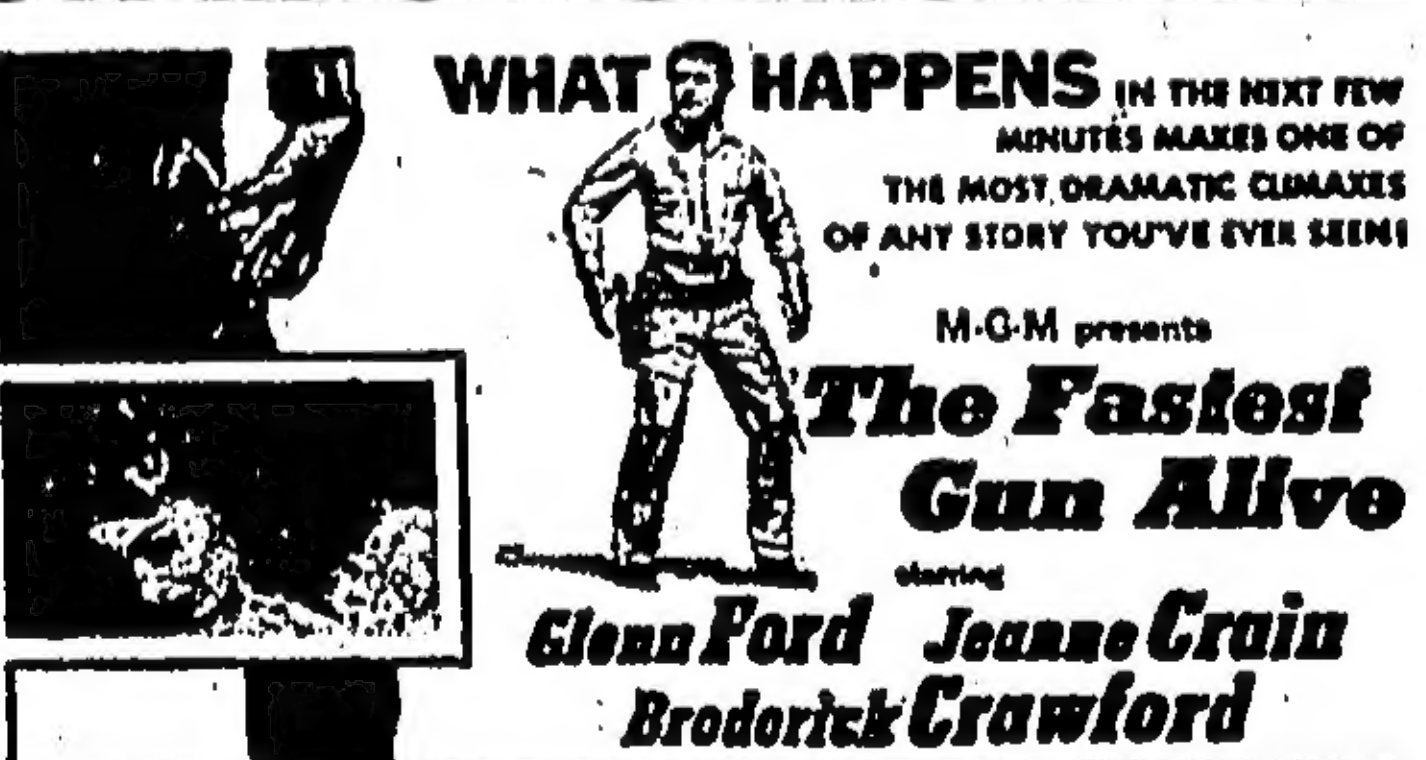
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PRINCESS ON HOLIDAY



Crown Princess Beatrix of the Netherlands, is pictured on her way to a ski run at St Anton, Austria, where she is on a winter sports holiday with her mother, Queen Juliana, and sisters Margaret and Irene.—Express Photo.

COLUMNIST TAKES IKE TO TASK 'Disastrous Blunder'

New York, Jan. 15.
President Eisenhower's Middle East doctrine is a "belated effort to correct the disastrous blunder" his administration made about the Anglo-French intervention in Egypt, Mr Henry Hazlitt, veteran correspondent of the magazine Newsweek said in the issue on sale tomorrow.

Mr Hazlitt, who writes a weekly column in the strongly-Republican magazine, called Mr Eisenhower's Middle East proposal "the most important

immediate decision before Congress."

Luxury Air Travellers For HK

Paris, Jan. 15.
A 34-day luxury trip around the world by air, which will leave Paris on April 9 and return on May 11 was announced today by Air France and Continental American Airlines. The tour will first go to New Delhi by way of Prague, Beirut and Karachi. After a five-day stay in India, it will go on to Hongkong and then to Tokyo.

The tour members will spend eight days seeing Japan; and will then continue on to Honolulu. After two days in Hawaii, the tourists will go on to San Francisco, where they will spend another three days. The tour will end with a night flight back to Paris.

Antarctic Team Seeks Base

Tokyo, Jan. 15.
The Japanese Antarctic expedition headquarters here today said three members of the Japanese Antarctic team flew over the Cook Peninsula and the Lützow-Holm Bay in a seaplane yesterday.

The expedition team members reported upon their return that there was no place suitable for establishing a base for the team on the Cook Peninsula.

The Japanese were planning reconnaissance flights over the Prince Harald Coast shortly to find a spot for setting up their base.

Earlier yesterday Dr Takeshi Nagata, leader of the Japanese team, inspected the Antarctic continent coast from a helicopter.

Appeal Likely To Get Good Hearing

New York, Jan. 15.
King Saud of Saudi Arabia plans to ask the United States for some \$100,000,000 in economic aid and \$35,000,000 in US military training and equipment when he visits Washington late this month, Newsweek magazine said today.

"The Saudi requests will certainly get sympathetic hearing. For one thing, the US is anxious to keep its atomic-bomber air bases at Dhahran, now on a month-to-month basis."

"Secondly, Washington would like King Saud to join the West's Baghdad Pact. Nasser thus would be fenced in by pro-Western Iraq and Saudi Arabia on one side and by a projected anti-Nasser North African Federation of Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia and Libya on the other, the magazine said."

Precarious Centre

"Saud, however, may balk on any formal tie-up with the West... He is in the precarious centre of Middle East intrigues. Nasser has no intention of relaxing his efforts to win the King over. He is now trying to get Saud to stop over in Cairo en route to the US," Newsweek added.

Noting that Tlapine is the only pipeline still functioning in the Middle East, the magazine said "as long as Saud stays on his throne, the US oil interests will probably be in safe hands. It is clearly in America's interests to strengthen his regime...."

Won First Round

It said Washington had "apparently won the first round" in its efforts to keep King Saud on the West's side and "build up the King as a key figure in the US new Middle East policy against Soviet communism." It said proof of this lies in the fact that Saud accepted the Washington invitation, rather than Nasser's "teasing... to help organise another summit meeting of Arab nationalist leaders (with) the object of mobilising Saudi Arabia's oil behind Nasser's Pan-Arab drive."—United Press.

Criticism Of Oriental Institute

Moscow, Jan. 15.
The Uzbekistan Institute of Oriental Studies was today severely criticised for inadequate collaboration with similar institutions in India, Burma, Indonesia, and Afghanistan, by the official organ of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee, Pravda Vostoka stated in an article today.

The Pravda Vostoka said the institute should cultivate contacts with orientalists in all countries, "particularly those of India, Burma, Indonesia and Afghanistan, whose scholarship is developing in close collaboration with the struggle for national liberation."

GREATER BLAME

The article attacked the institute for not knowing the languages of the countries it studies and for failing to analyse essential contemporary oriental problems.

The Pravda Vostoka recalled that the Soviet Communist Party 20th Congress had made similar structures on the Moscow Institute of Oriental Studies, but said the Uzbekistan institute deserved even greater blame for failing to bring its work up to the level required at the present time.—France-Press.

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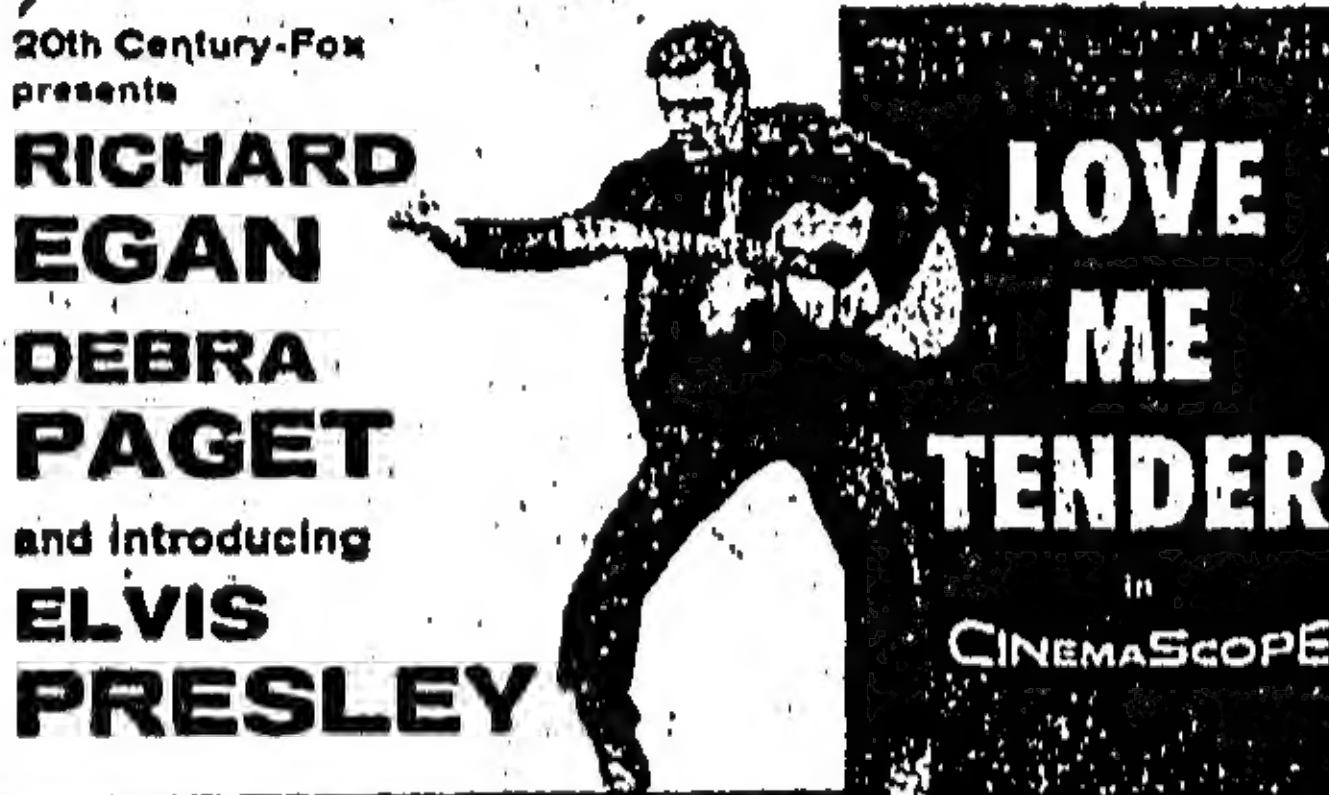
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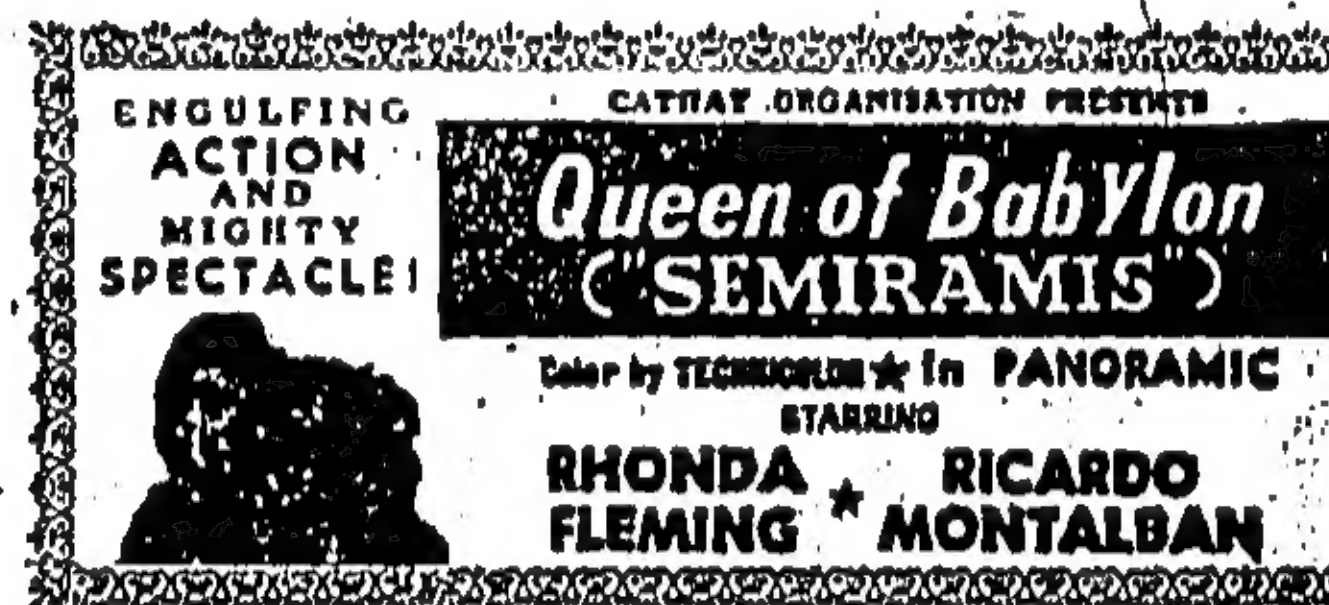
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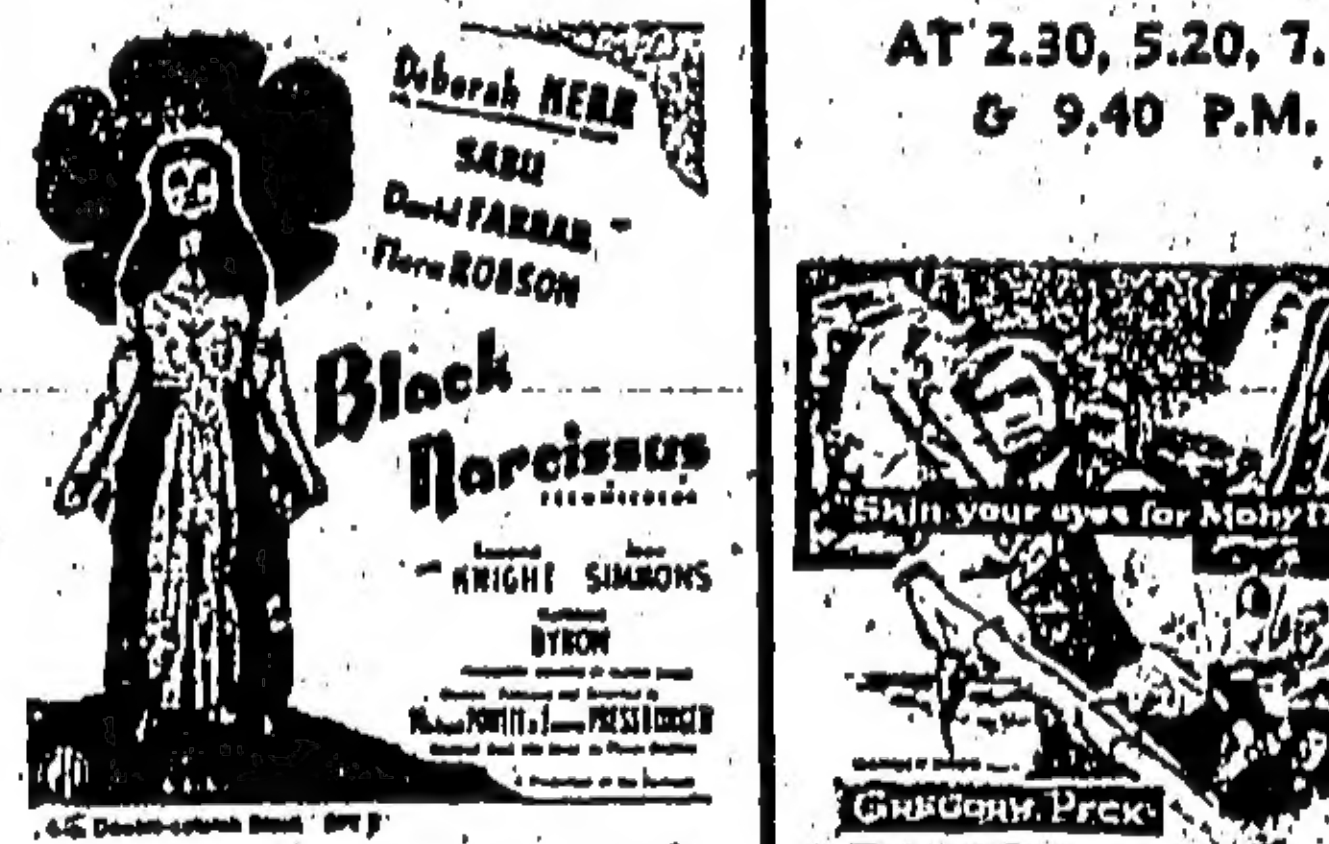
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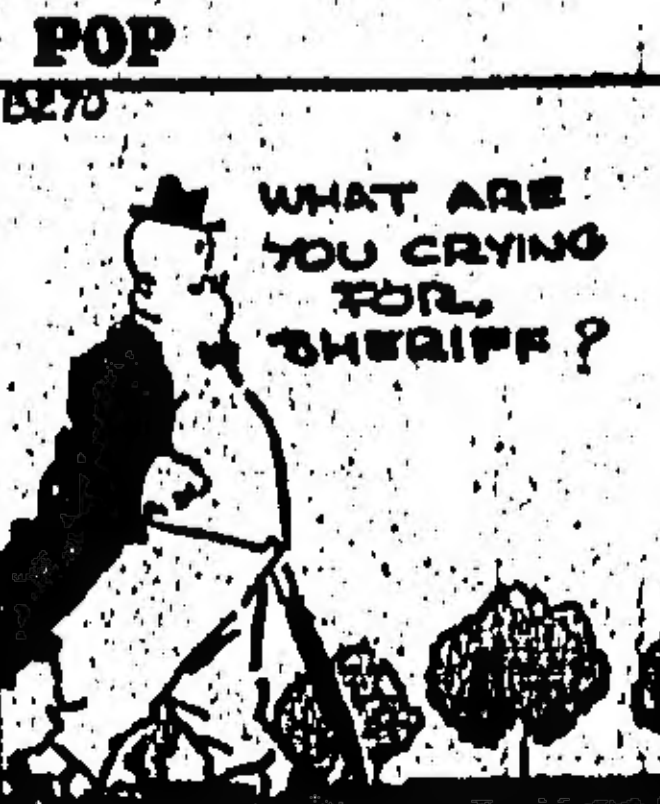
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Chou Admits Socialism May Have Variations

PREMIER IN GREAT FORM AT WARSAW RECEPTION

By ANTHONY CAVENDISH

Warsaw, Jan. 15.

Premier Chou En-lai of China said today that there was only one road to socialism, but that it may be developed to suit varied conditions.

RETURNING SAMURAI SWORD

New York, Jan. 15.

An ancient Samurai sword, seized by an American Army lieutenant in occupied Japan nearly 12 years ago, was on its way to its rightful owner in Nagoya today.

James P. Stannard of South Dorset, Vermont, was the lieutenant who took the sword from the family of Isao Okuda under orders to seize all weapons from the Japanese.

Today, Stannard, who is now a plumber, handed the well-preserved 500-year-old sword over to Isamu Matsuda, Cultural Attaché at Japanese Consulate General here.

The sword will be flown to Japan and in another ceremony in Tokyo sometime next week handed over to Okuda's family. Stannard, 35, said in a letter accompanying the sword that he was "extremely happy to be able to return this sword."

"Tradition and family pride are only two of the many admirable qualities of the Japanese people. I have known the Japanese people as a formidable foe in the field, and, more important, as warm, friendly people in their homeland."

A TROPHY

Stannard said before the ceremony today that when he left Japan in December 1945, the army allowed him to take the sword as a trophy. He said when he was confiscating the sword the Okuda family offered him the equivalent of \$1,500. Instead, he could not accept the offer, but told Isao Okuda to write his name and address on the sword. Over the years Stannard tried to locate the owner but the address was written in Japanese and he did not know how to go about it until last year a friend in Northwest Airlines, who flew the Tokyo route, offered to locate the Okudas. All these years the sword, in a lacquered bamboo sheath, was prominently displayed in the Stannard's Vermont home. — United Press.

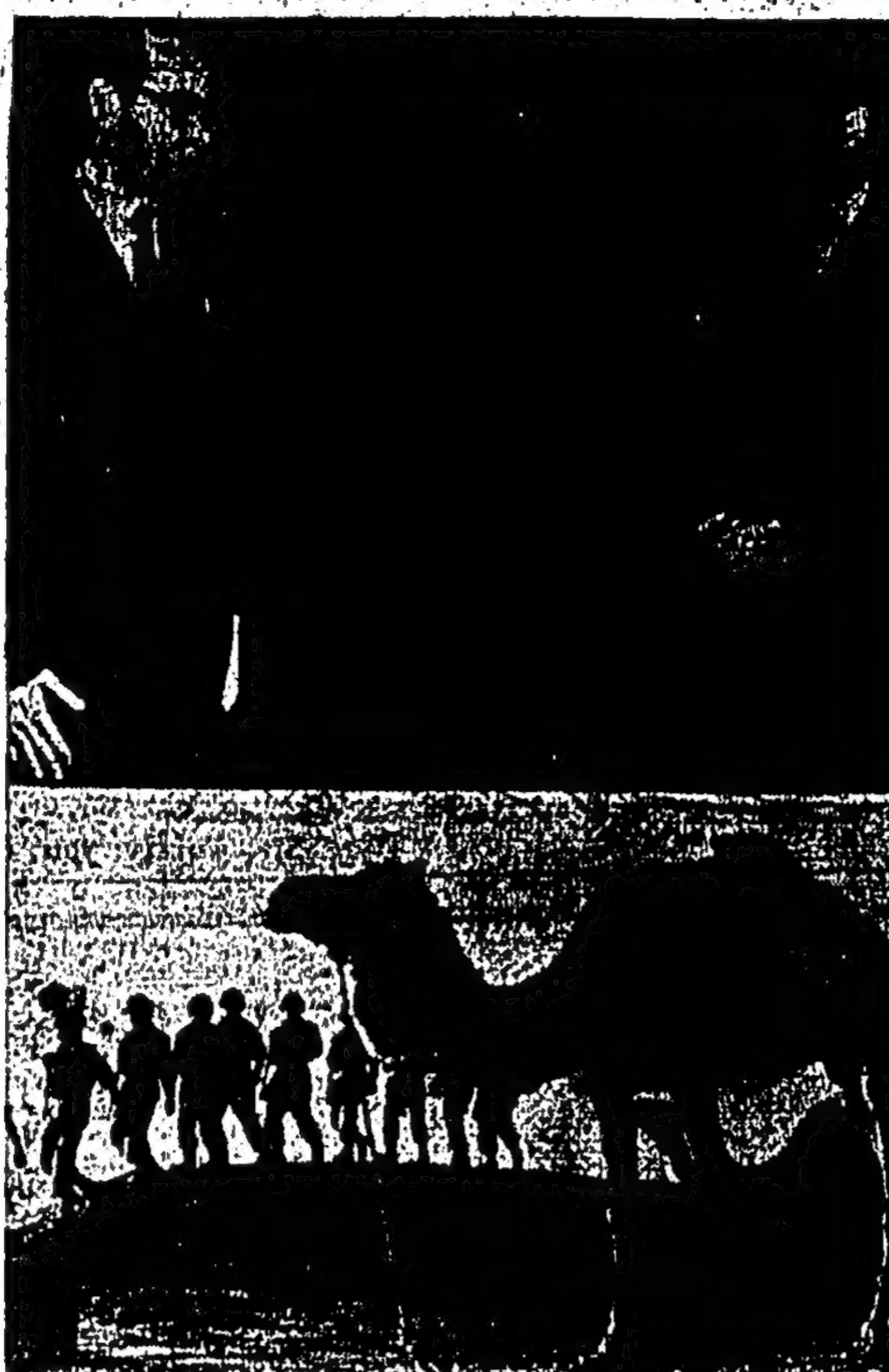
A British Crossword Puzzle



- ACROSS**
- 3 Calumniate (8).
 - 7 Wander (4).
 - 9 Determined (8).
 - 11 Report of progress (6).
 - 13 Discover it's the reverse of (4).
 - 15 Sins up (8).
 - 18 Harkened (8).
 - 19 Tote up (4).
 - 21 Reluctant (8).
 - 23 Bullfighter (8).
 - 25 Serutinise (4).
 - 27 Under-water excavators (8).
- DOWN**
- 1 Colourless (4).
 - 2 Buckets with a lip to it (4).
 - 4 Animal fat (4).
 - 5 Black (4).
 - 6 Defeat (5).
 - 8 Fecund (5).
 - 10 Accusers (5).
 - 12 Pressed (5).
 - 14 Compulent (5).
 - 16 Woary (5).
 - 17 Guido (5).
 - 19 Played a part (5).
 - 20 Rhythmic refrain (5).
 - 22 Acid (4).
 - 24 Wickedness (4).
 - 26 Finished (4).

YESTERDAY'S CROSSWORD — Across: 1 Choice, 4 Elbow, 7 Amiable, 8 Vices, 9 Terror, 11 General, 13 Squallor, 15 Blinded, 18 A-miss, 19 Entrance, 20 Cast, 21 Dreams, 22 Waxed, 23 C-rat, 25 Omen, 26 Embargo, 27 Elbow, 28 Battered, 29 Waxed, 30 Reunited, 32 Skipped, 33 Sated, 34 Loose, 35 Unge, 37 Deeds.

Egyptian Aspects



Soviet Russia's Nikita Khrushchev is pictured top receiving representatives of the Egyptian Peace Committee, Abdel Rahman El Hamisi, left, and Farouk El Kadi, right. Picture bottom shows a patrol of United Nations Danish troops in the Sinai Desert. The Danes spend most of their time on patrol, road-making and searching for mines. They also keep watch to ensure that there are no more Israeli-Egyptian clashes.—Express Photo.

YEMEN PROPAGANDA RUSSIAN AND EGYPTIAN INSPIRED

London, Jan. 15.

Dr Charles Hill, making his bow as Britain's unofficial propaganda chief, tonight flatly denied that Britain had attacked the Yemen.

He said that the ruler of Yemen "is clearly being used as a tool by the Egyptians and Russians."

In a maiden speech at Middlebrough as the new Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster, Dr Hill said "the fact that Yemeni tribesmen and troops have crossed into the Aden protectorate and attacked the tribes who live there."

Sinecure Post

"It is true that we have had to send troops and aircraft to deal with Yemeni raiders who have crossed the frontier, but the fact that we have invaded Yemen with aircraft, gun tanks is utterly untrue," he said.

Dr Hill, former Postmaster-General with recent responsibility for the Government's public relations, is now concentrating wholly on that job for Prime Minister Harold Macmillan in his new sinecure post. British newspapers have already labelled him "Minister of Propaganda." Dr Hill sits in the Cabinet.

"The story, which is being spread from Cairo and elsewhere, that Britain has attacked the Yemen is completely false. In fact, Yemeni tribesmen and troops have crossed into the Aden protectorate and attacked the tribes who live there."

Given Word

"We have given our word that we will protect the tribes living around Aden in the protectorate. They allow us to make treaties on their behalf. One of these is with the Yemen to preserve the frontiers and to prevent raiding from either side. We



DR CHARLES HILL

have kept our side of the bargain and we intend to go on doing so.

"We cannot believe that the Yemen Government has no hand in these raids. Note the world wide propaganda now going on."

Destroy Influence

"What are the motives of the ruler of Yemen?" Dr Hill asked. "He is clearly being used as a tool by the Egyptians and Russians. And we know what the Russian motives are. Here, as elsewhere in the Middle East, the Russians are bent on destroying British influence and removing our protection and our help from the Arab people who are our friends. Their aim is to enslave the Arab people to the tyranny of Russian communism." — United Press.

delegation's visit here during his toast, in which he said they had "understood that our party united itself in October and now the Chinese can confirm their understanding of our changes. Everyone sees the future in relation to the days of the October revolution."

The Party First Secretary, Wladyslaw Gomulka, joined in the round of toasts and speeches and paid tribute to Premier Chou.

The Chinese Premier said he was leaving for Budapest tomorrow but that he was going for only one day.

Asked whether the Indian Premier, Mr Jawaharlal Nehru, was helping to get China recognised in the United Nations, Premier Chou said:

Doing Best

"He is doing his best, but there are still people who do not approve of us."

Mr Chou will sign the communique on his talks with Poles here tomorrow morning before leaving for Budapest by air at about 0900 GMT. He will also hold a press conference. — United Press.

Princess Grace Chooses Nurse For Heir

Monaco, Jan. 15.

Mademoiselle Margaret Stahl, the pretty Swiss nurse, chosen by Princess Grace of Monaco to take care of the expected heir to the Principality, was one of hundreds of young women who applied for the post, it was disclosed here today.

Mademoiselle Stahl, a charming, 23-year-old native of Zurich, with brilliant qualifications in child nursing, was chosen partly on account of her fluent command of both French and English.

The young nurse, who took up her duties three days ago, is delighted by the royal nursery suite, carried out in a colour scheme of white and yellow with wicker furniture. There is an enormous decorative panel with an animal theme by the artist Barthelemy.

THREE ROOMS

The three rooms, a bedroom, a playroom and a dining room, all communicate with the private apartments of Prince Rainier and Princess Grace.

According to reports current in nearby Nice today, the royal child's maternal grandfather, John B. Kelly, has just bought the luxurious villa "L'annonciade," a mile outside Menton in order to be near his grandchild. — France-Press.

VISIT POSTPONED

Paris, Jan. 15. The visit to Denmark of a delegation of the Supreme Soviet Parliament of the Soviet Union scheduled for mid-January, has been postponed, Tass reported today.

Tass said the delegation, which had been invited to visit Denmark by the Danish Parliament, would make the trip at a date which will be decided upon later by both parties concerned. — France-Press.

ONE-MAN VACUUM FILLER

El Arish, Jan. 15.

A YOUNG Swiss doctor remained for a brief period today the only authority in this township of 40,000 people.

As a column of Israeli half track vehicles began to move out of the town's main square and before Yugoslav units of the United Nations Emergency Force appeared from behind a sand dune leading into the town, this doctor filed the "vacuum."

He was Dr Louis Galland, 38-year-old delegate of the International Red Cross who waited for the incoming Yugoslavs with some 50 of the town's nobles.

The handover was carried out in a closely co-ordinated operation. At 0755 GMT drivers of the last Israeli vehicles began moving up their engines as the first white-painted UN vehicle was gun firing a white flag at the main square.

Major Donald Morgan, UNEF Canadian liaison officer, stepped out and was greeted by Major-General Moshe Dayan, Chief of Staff of the Israeli Army, who inspected his troops before their withdrawal.

The Yugoslavs drove in from the town's western approaches as the last Israeli vehicles left by the east. At 0801 GMT the last of the Israeli cars had gone — ending their 78-day occupation. — China Mail Special.

KOREA: SYMBOL OF RESISTANCE TO COMMUNISM

United Nations, Jan. 15.

"Korea still stands as the world's greatest symbol of free mankind's resistance to communism," said Kyung Kyoo Cho, Vice-Speaker of the National Assembly of the Republic of Korea, in a statement made to the press this afternoon.

Kyung Kyoo Cho expressed the opinion that the United Nations has still the opportunity to stop communism and "speed the collapse of the Soviet slave empire."

For instance, he said, the United Nations could:

★ 1. Denounce immediately the Korean armistice, which is "a temporary truce... permitting the Communists to set the stage for world war three."

Admit To UN

★ 2. Admit Korea to the United Nations. "It is the moral responsibility of the General Assembly to admit the Republic of Korea and give proof to the world that international justice can transcend political expediency."

★ 3. Ensure Korean unification.

★ 4. Treat with justice former Korean war prisoners. For instance, 88 ex-POWs were unilaterally taken to India and several were returned to the Communists despite the UN Command pledges that they would have a complete free choice.

The United Nations has a sacred obligation to these anti-Communist former prisoners and it should proceed immediately to undo the grievous wrongs committed by India.

Most Compelling

Kyung Kyoo Cho said that of all these issues, the action on the Korean armistice is "the most compelling" as "hiding behind the truce and its unwavering observance by the United Nations, the Communists have created gigantic illegal forces armed with atomic weapons, guided missiles and more than 500 jet fighters and bombers."

These forces are intended for use in a renewal of the Korean war—an outbreak that probably would lead to world war three and the atomic devastation we are trying to avert. — France-Press.



HAROLD WILSON

'Rab' Went To Wrong School Says Wilson

London, Jan. 15.

Mr Harold Wilson a leading member of the opposition Labour Party said at Huxton, Leicestershire, that the new government of Mr Harold Macmillan was still the old team "based on the same aristocratic connections and the same school tie."

He told a party meeting in his constituency that Mr R. A. Butler the other possible choice as prime minister "never had a chance because he went to the wrong school."

Calling for a general election "before this reshuffled team seeks to do any damage" Mr Wilson said it was about time someone deconstructed Mr Macmillan who had been built up almost as an arrival from a distant planet.

"No member of the new Cabinet bears a heavier responsibility for the Suez disaster than Mr Macmillan," he added. — China Mail Special.

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NATHANIEL CUBBINS

ON this day of the New Year it is intended to recall some of the high spots and happiest moments enjoyed by some of the world's citizens during 1956.

Most easily recalled are the high spots enjoyed by the blotto Russian Uncle Krushchev, who got plastered in Britain last spring and was rude to his hosts at dinner, got plastered when he was home in Moscow and denounced his old chum Stalin, and must have got plastered again "after drinking many toasts" at a Kremlin New Year party when he said, "We are all Statists."

We can only wish this hilarious old peasant a plastered 1957, hoping for more amusement in a world sadly in need of it.

Hugo Unzaga Villegas, a citizen of Bolivia touring Paris, had his high spot of the day when he threw a stone at Leonardo da Vinci's picture Mona Lisa, hung in the Louvre.

As the portrait of this smug girl with her silly smile has been annoying people for centuries it is remarkable that stones have not been thrown at her more often.

For many years I have wondered what kind of a girl she was. It is easy to say she looks like a cat that has just stolen the cream, but I think she may have got away with more than that.

It was only recently that the simple truth dawned on me.

Da Vinci, like most inspired artists, wanted to finish the job while in the mood. Mona Lisa had bolted her lunch and was trying to laugh off a spasm of indigestion.

In other words the famous smile was nothing but a suppressed hiccup immortalised, and the picture should have been called "Pardon Me."

In England

A HERO of mine, a Mr Fred Perkins, also had his fling before the old year was out.

Two years ago shareholder Perkins went to a company meeting of Sidney Flavell, Ltd.,

of Leamington, and hurled eggs and tomatoes at the chairman, missing him by yards. Fred explained he was not satisfied with the company's report.

The other day he did exactly the same thing, using three eggs and one tomato, which he had brought in a paper bag, and missed the chairman again. His last words before he was flung out were: "I'll see you next year."

If Fred's example will make this a general practice, and if he can improve his marksmanship in 1957, I will use my influence to get him into the next lionouts' list.

In America

AMONG American citizens who have had their high spots in 1956 are Mr Foster Dulles and that elderly fireball General Wheeler, in charge of salvage in the Suez Canal.

Despite his advancing years, Mr Dulles outsmarted young Corporal Nasser over the Aswan Dam, outsmarted us from Egypt, and has been outsmarting us ever since. As an international smart Alec he has made Smart Alec Nasser look like an amateur.

As for bustling fireball Wheeler, who can blame him for delaying the opening of the Canal? When you get a job like that at his age you make it last as long as possible.

Another American citizen who had a high spot in 1956 was a Mrs Mary Smith. She told Mr Gyula Denes, a New York psychiatrist, that she had an irresistible urge to throw crockery at her husband.

Mr Denes, giving full value for his fees, took infinite pains to have an exact model made of Mr Smith, which he put in his "steam room" where tensed-up patients can let off steam.

He then gave Mrs Smith quantities of crockery and left her alone with the model of Mr Smith. After half an hour of screaming, shouting abuse, and hurling dishes Mrs Smith felt much better and the real Mr Smith probably felt safer.

Just now I feel in a mood to throw crockery. I must have

models made of Foster Dulles, Nasser, and fireball Wheeler.

In Japan

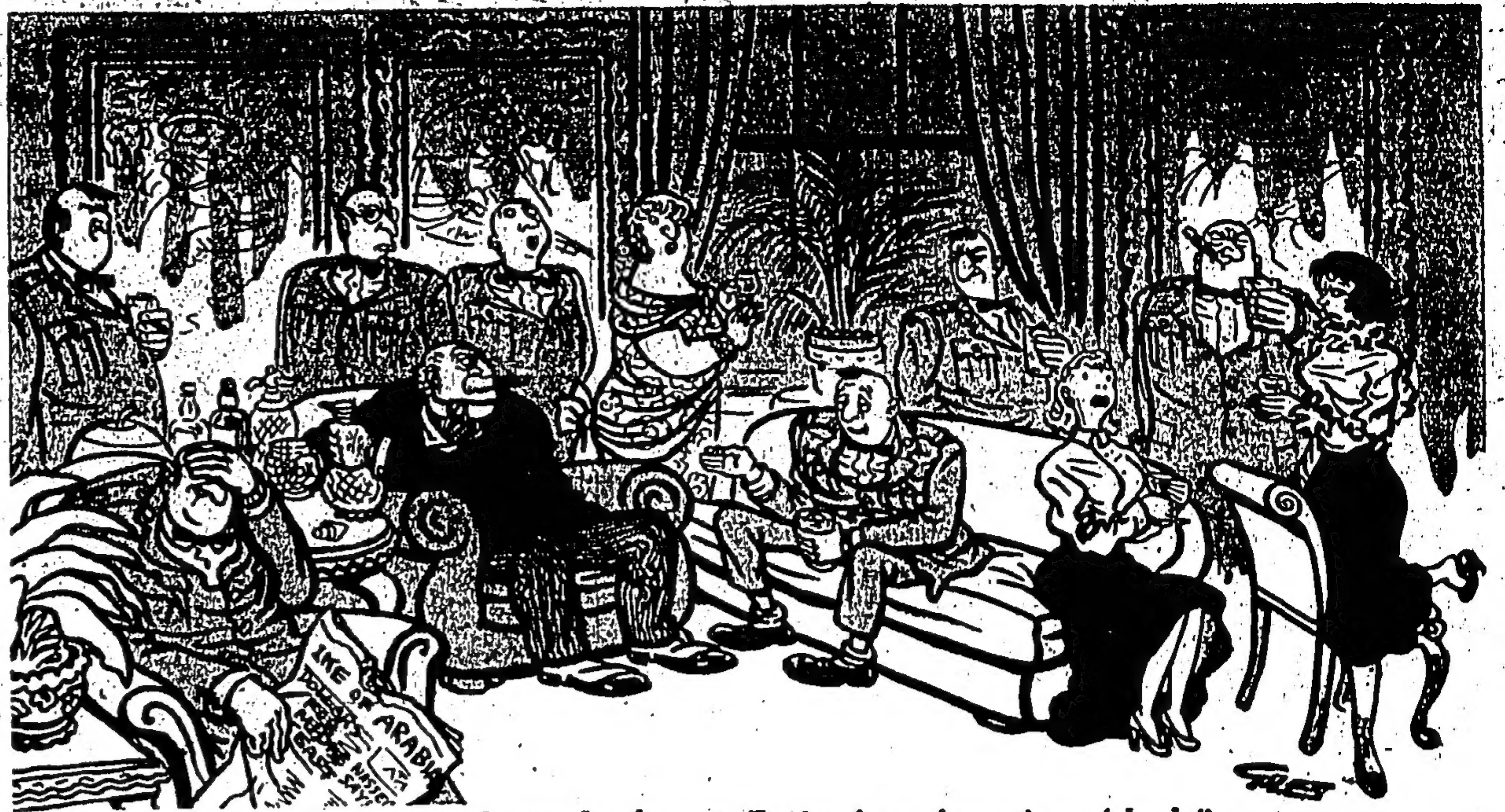
ACCORDING to a report, Mr Ishibashi, the new Prime Minister of Japan, is in the Uncle Krushchev class of elbow lifters.

He boasts that he can drink anybody under the table, which would be pretty clever in old Japanese restaurants, where tables are only a foot high.

Ishibashi's high spot occurred when he was President of the Board of Trade. After a Government party he became Prime Minister, presumably because everybody else was unconscious.

If Ishibashi visits Moscow in 1957 and—here comes the joke—goes on a bash with Uncle Krushky there's going to be a lot of fun in a year that, no far, looks a bit umpsy.

(World copyright.)



"But, Sir, surely you bought your Empire for a few strings of beads."

It is time we talked tough to Eisenhower

by

STANLEY EVANS

Mr Evans, formerly Socialist M.P. for Wednesbury, resigned his seat over his party's attitude to Suez.

WHAT is President Eisenhower up to? Does he really think that anything he said to Congress will strengthen Anglo-American friendship?

Do the Americans realise the anger that is being caused in Britain by the news that they are moving in on the Middle East to do precisely what they condemned Britain and France for doing?

And are they aware that when the Texas oil barons act toughly and talk toughly, they are provoking in Britain a reaction of incalculable bitterness?

Sir Winston Churchill once said that the purpose of recrimination about the past was to avoid the need for recrimination in the future. I adopt these words for my text.

For a decade and more I have dedicated myself to the consolidation of the Anglo-American partnership. But Suez has wrecked that grand design and, like Humpty Dumpty, it will be hard to put together again.

TOO DEEP

THE DIFFERENCES between the United States Administration and the British people cannot be resolved by smooth talk. Wounds inflicted by frustration and humiliation are tending already to fester.

Vital British interests are being annihilated by the almighty dollar, and when Mr Casey, Australian Minister for External Affairs, tells the Melbourne Herald: "It is no good just papering over the cracks," he speaks no more than the truth.

It was the United States—not the United Nations—that compelled the Anglo-French withdrawal from Suez.

Eisenhower's new Middle East policy flagrantly reveals that what was wrong with Britain, France, and Israel's go-it-alone action was not the policy but the identity of the culprit.

He now serves notice that United States armed forces will do exactly the same thing if the White House thinks it necessary for the defence of American interests.

MORE DELICATE

WHEN a partnership ceases to uphold the power and prestige of its partners, it ceases to be a partnership. Don't let us blink the facts. America has used Suez to do to

us what the Russians did to the Hungarians in Budapest, in a more delicate manner perhaps, but just as deadly. Because when Eisenhower refused to meet Sir Anthony Eden he was telling Britain that her role is that of a satellite. No more—no less.

Friends, partners, principles—what are these but words? The American century has its own philosophy. Dollars are its religion. Having split our jugular vein at Suez, Washington hurries to provide vitamin tablets—at 4½ percent. What could be fairer than that?

HYPOCRISY

AMERICAN DIPLOMACY operates on a dual standard of values.

In 1954, when events in Guatemala threatened U.S. control of the Panama Canal, America's lifeline, Mr Dulles did no summon a conference of 22 nations, urge caution or refer the matter to UNO. Guns, planes, bombs and bullets were his instruments of persuasion and a revolt which the world thought had nothing to do with the United States was squashed overnight like a

beetle. UNO, the "hope of mankind," could think what it liked.

REVEALED

TWO YEARS later, when Britain, France and Israel, encouraged by America's example, proceed to protect their life and death interests, this same Mr Dulles appears as the knight in shining armour—the custodian of international morality.

Hypocrisy has often been a failing of the wealthy and well-fed, but when it comes to clothing self-interest in garments of high moral rectitude the present American Administration merits a Stalin prize.

The ethical values which govern United States policy in the Middle East are revealed in all their nakedness by the anti-for-Israel issue.

When the Israelis started pouring guns, tanks and aircraft into Egypt, Ben-Gurion, the Israeli Prime Minister, asked permission to buy 50,000,000 dollars' worth of American arms. The State Department was both shocked and horrified. "Not a dollar's worth," said Mr Dulles. "But," he added, "if Britain and France were to supply these

arms that might make a powerful contribution to peace in the Middle East."

MR DULLES, THOUGH NOT A V E R S E, TO HELPING ISRAEL, WAS NOT PREPARED TO INJURE AMERICAN OIL INTERESTS.

This completely cynical attitude is better understood when it is realised that the 1952 American presidential election campaign cost 100 million dollars and that the oil interests contributed half that sum—all to the Eisenhower forces.

Mr H. L. Hunt, of Dallas, one of the Texas oil millionaires, is reputed to enjoy an income of one million dollars a week and these men who are today holding us to ransom for oil have more influence on American foreign policy than John Foster Dulles himself.

Because America sees oil for pound notes as the principal cement of the Sterling Area, she spends energy, dollars and duplicity prising Britain out of the Middle East.

An armistice in America's cold war against the Sterling Area would do more to impress the Kremlin than a dozen hydrogen bomb tests or UNO resolutions.

NOW WHAT?

BUT WE shan't get it. The advent of the hydrogen bomb has made a third world war inconceivable and Britain is no longer considered vital to the security of the United States. How then, should the British Government react to this situation?

FIRST, it should make up its mind that UNO can be written right off as an instrument of impartial justice.

SECOND, instead of hanging about hoping to be summoned to the White House, Macmillan should start asking some questions. Most emphatically of all, he should ask Eisenhower what is to be the basis of a deal with Egypt if Nasser is not to be conceded his main ambition, the destruction of Israel. The Egyptian dictator, cashing in on recent events, is everywhere intensifying his anti-British and anti-Israel policy with the blessing and assistance of the Kremlin and without let or hindrance from UNO or the United States.

TENSION

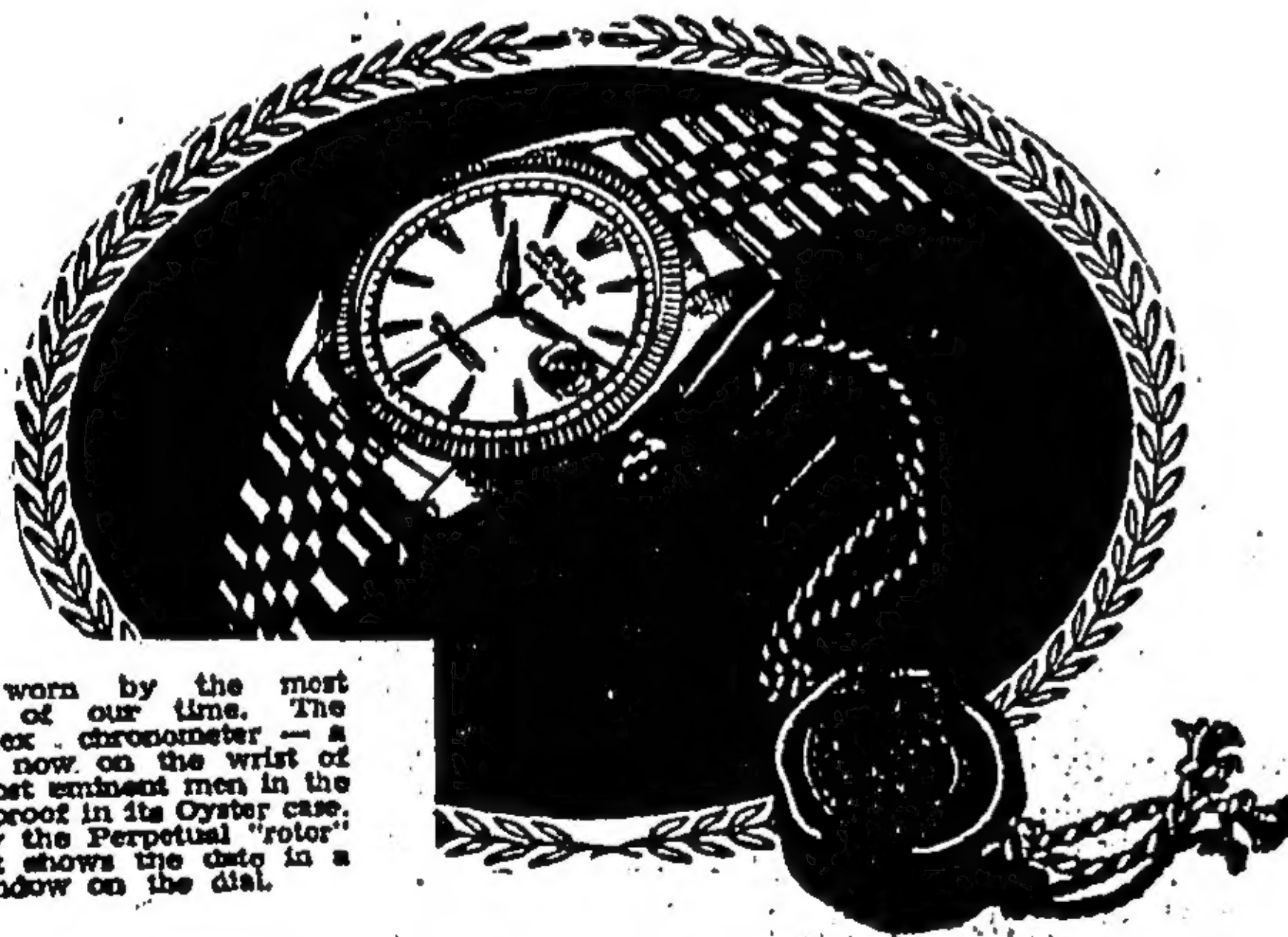
PRESIDENT EISENHOWER should therefore be told that in the absence of a new deal we shall raise all embargoes on Anglo-Chinese trade and nominate Communist China for UNO. This would test the loyalty of Mr Dulles's now-found Afro-Asian friends and do much to lessen tension in Hongkong and Singapore.

Finally let our American friends not be deceived by the confusion that reigns among our politicians today. Let them know clearly that this does not apply to the ordinary people of Britain, whose calm during the Suez crisis demonstrated clearly that, given the right leadership, they will prove as vigorous in the defence of their interests today as ever in their long history.

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Facts & Figures—

During 1955, Switzerland produced 57,743 wrist-chronometers, split between 94 competitors.

82 of the smallest competitors, put together, obtained 6.11% of the total production of Swiss chronometers during 1955. Six firms only have reached more than 1% of the total production.

Rolex was first with 26,172, meaning that Rolex by itself obtained more than 45% of all the wrist-chronometers produced last year in Switzerland by 94 competitors.

ROLEX

A landmark in the history of Time measurement

The British Health Service is a serious dollar drain

by Chapman Pincher

EVERY time a doctor prescribes a brand-named drug on the Health Service the odds are that when the Government pays the bill for it the money will go into the pocket of an American manufacturer.

Investigations have revealed that of the £229,000,000 taxpayers dole out every year for brand-named drugs for the Health Service, at least half and probably two-thirds is collected by U.S. firms.

Much of this money leaves the country in dollars, the exact amount being a secret the Government will not divulge.

Unprecedented pickings provided by nationalised medicine have attracted nearly every big U.S. drug-house to set up factories or subsidiary companies in Britain.

'Pushover'

THE terms of the Health Service give the doctor virtually a blank cheque for prescribing whatever he likes for his patients. And the average family doctor has proved to be a pushover for high-pressure U.S. salesmanship.

The doctor's attitude is understandable. He has nothing to lose by prescribing expensive drugs. Neither has the individual patient.

So when the salesman knocking at the door, or the avalanche of advertising through the letter-box, exhort him to try a new drug which may cure some of the chronic sick who haunt his surgery it is difficult to blame him for giving it a trial.

Interference

THE Government has made some attempt to control prescribing costs, but these are naturally opposed by the doctors as political interference with their right to treat their patients as they think best.

The result: a mounting bill for pills, potions, and poultices more typical of a population of drug-addicts than a nation supposed to be one of the world's healthiest.

To make the matter worse, invading U.S. firms are making a killing out of the situation on terms which drain badly needed dollars from the Treasury. As one director of a U.S. firm put it to me: "Brother, we have never had it so easy."

Why are the U.S. firms doing better business out of the brand-named drugs, which carry the biggest profits, than the British firms?

First, they are using sales methods considered by many British firms to be unethical for use with the medical profession.

For example: Week-end "courses" with golf parties and all expenses paid are being organised for specialists.

Some firms are sending out their drug advertisements in hand-addressed envelopes, camouflaged as personal letters to make sure they are opened.

One concern is investing heavily in the good will of future doctors. It is offering £8 a week plus all expenses to medical students willing to take holiday courses.

The students have a week's indoctrination into the firm's products, followed by five weeks on the road watching a salesman dealing with the family doctors.

In America the drug salesmen are saying: "the doctor for the time they take up talk-

ing to him. This may well happen in Britain.

High-pressure methods have been surprisingly effective, but they are not, in my opinion, the main reason for the phenomenal success of the U.S. drug industry.

The harsh truth is that since the war the U.S. firms have been far ahead of the British in producing new drugs which the doctors need.

Investing

ALMOST every important drug since penicillin has been discovered in America, and its method of manufacture has been patented there.

The U.S. big businesses foresee how "wonder drugs" would revolutionise medical practice. So they invested huge sums in research to discover new ones.

They saw and seized the opportunity presented by the nationalisation of medicine in Britain to market the drugs which are now household names, such as aureomycin, terramycin, and chloromycetin.

British firms have invested far less in research, partly because crippling taxation has

not encouraged them to do so. They are now seeing the result: doctored by foreign competitors in supplying the needs of a national health service.

Controls?

WHAT can be done about it? A tightening up on permits to U.S. firms to set up shops in Britain is being urged. Controls are being advocated to restrict doctors' Health Service prescriptions to drugs on which an agreed price has been reached between the Government and the firms.

Measures to ensure that doctors get more information from the Health Ministry about new drugs, so that they can assess the firms' sales-talk for what it is worth, are being devised.

With the family doctors in their present angry mood such steps are unlikely to be effective in my view.

It is up to the British firms to stem the U.S. invasion. The only way they will do it is by getting to work to discover the new life-saving drugs which the doctors need and which are now being supplied by U.S. enter-

INTER-UNIT KNOCKOUT RUGGER FINAL THIS AFTERNOON

By "PAK LO"

This afternoon on the Police ground at Boundary Street before what is expected to be a large and vociferous crowd of supporters, the two finalists in the Hongkong section of the Army Inter-Unit Knockout Competition of the FARELF clash at 3.00 p.m.

This year the two finalists are the 7th Hussars, who were newcomers to the Colony at the beginning of the season, but who have already made a name for themselves in rugby circles, and the 27 HAA, which has come into prominence as a grand side this season.

The game will be attended by the C.B.F. Lt. Gen. Sir W. H. Stratton, and the Deputy Commander, Brig. F. C. C. Graham, and the band of the 7th Hussars will be in attendance to provide music before the game and at the interval.

There is little to choose between the two finalists, but the 27 HAA, with Barker as hooker, can fairly confidently expect a large share of the ball from the set pieces, and their pack on paper looks slightly the stronger than that of the 7th Hussars.

Behind the scrum the 27 HAA have Thomas and Owen-Smith as the halves and this combination could and should be dangerous, but they are equalled if not excelled by Turnbull and Dore, the Hussar halves.

Turnbull after a week off form is rapidly returning to his old form as one of the best scrum halves in the Colony while Dore put up a wonderful show behind Turner last Saturday and showed that he has great possibilities.

Thus the 7th Hussars should be capable of doing more with the ball when they get it, and behind them they have the faster and stronger of the two sets of three with Worley on one wing, and Swindells in the centre. Both if given a steady supply of the ball are almost certain to score, particularly Worley on the wing.

The 27 HAA on the other hand have a good defence especially with Quinn at full

back, but they are not so strong in attack as the 7th Hussars and despite a smaller share of the ball the latter should win.

The game scheduled for tonight between the Club and Kindergartens, which was to have been in aid of the Hungarian Refugee Fund, has had to be postponed temporarily due to shortage of players on both sides but it is hoped to play this fixture in the near future.

JAPANESE TOUR

The schedule for the Japanese Touring Team has now been re-issued by the HKRU and they have changed their minds once more and the game against the Combined Services on the 30th will now take place on the Police ground in Boundary Street at 4.30 p.m.

Previous to this, on Monday the 28th, the Japanese XV will play the Combined Civilians on the Club ground at 6.30 p.m. under the floodlights and after the game the Police and Club members have arranged to entertain the Japanese boys in the Club House not to the usual "Steak and Kidney" but to a Chinese dinner. Details of this will be in the hands of Police and Club members within the next few days.

The final game against the Colony XV will take place on Sunday evening, February 3, again at the Club ground at 6.30 p.m. and again under the floodlights.

The HKRU also released details of 39 players, 20 of them Civilians and the rest Service members, from whom the Combined Services and Civilians teams will be selected.

Extra training is scheduled for these players and quite a few of them need it. Presumably the Colony XV will be selected from these 39 players and it is to be hoped that the selectors base their choice on present form and not on past deeds, for there are players in the 39 who at present are so far off form that they do not deserve to be in a representative game and hard training together is the only answer.

ANOTHER SWITCH

Now a last bit of news, this time about next Saturday. The game between the Club and the Navy has been switched from the Kai Tak ground to the one at Causeway Bay with the full permission of the HKRU. While it must be admitted that there are ample reasons for this switch, i.e. the paucity of supporters of rugby at Kai Tak and the fact that the Navy wish to entertain the Club in return for their hospitality, I still feel that this switching of grounds is wrong in principle, and while the Army got away with it once in the Hexagonal as the HKRU were too slow off the mark, I do not think allowing the Club and the Navy to switch is justified.

TODAY'S TEAMS

27 HAA: Quinn, Hutchinson, Hepworth, McLean, Kelly, Owen-Smith, Thomas, Currie, Barker, Fothergill, Stanfield, Barber (Capt), Wilcock, Patterson, Tarpley (Capt), 7th Hussars: Worley, Swindells, Richardson, Swindells, Herdman, Dore, Turnbull, McLean, Cole, Lewis, Lee, O'Brien, Stanilforth, Haggard (Capt), Anderson.

TO PLAY JAPANESE

The players who have been selected for the Combined Civilians XV to play the Japanese will be taken from the following people:

Club: Stevens, Valentine, Cheong, Saito, O'Kelly, Steward, Langley, Moffat, Williams, Miller, Penman, Wong, Gray, Morris, Wainman. Police: Johnston, Scott, Lloyd, Lewis, Forsythe, Ross and Walker. The players selected for the Combined Services XV are drawn from the following sections of the Forces:

Army: Pritchard, Sharpe, Goulds, Kelle, Riley, Dore, Turnbull, de Cordova, Gray, Cramble, Mander, Green, Jones.

Navy: Newton, Corner, Judd, RAF: Hannan, Southwick, Weekes.

This Team Has No Right To Call Itself 'Honved'

Paris, Jan. 15. Marcel Nagy, President of the Hungarian Football Federation, announced today that Hungary would complete its tour of the International Federation against South American Federations which allowed the "Ex-Honved" team to play in their area.

Nagy, in a statement broadcast by the Budapest radio, said the team was "a hybrid Hungarian team" without any right to call itself "Honved". He said the team was "in South America illegally".

Thus the Honved Club's Steering Committee has decided to sue organisations which have ignored the Club's ban by signing contracts with the "usurpers" of the Honved label and the title of Honved director, Nagy added.

The Honved team mentioned by Nagy decided not to return to Hungary after the short-lived Hungarian revolt was quelled last year. —France-Press.

Fog Saved His Life?

Jack Kelly, of Chorley, was annoyed when fog prevented him making the journey to Brussels to receive the European Cup match between Honved and Bilbao. He got as far as London, and then turned back. When he started coughing in the train he remembered taking a full blooded drive from burly William Rowley in the Doncaster. —Leicester League match. The previous week. He went to his doctor, whose verdict was: "If you had refuted in Brussels the cracked rib you have got may have killed you. Mr Kelly is now resting, having had to call off several League games."



Oxford out on the Thames at Henley with their coach, Adrian Stokes, directing operations from the tow-path as the launch he would normally use was out of action owing to the lack of petrol. It is reported that both crews have asked for supplementary rations, but Oxford had had none in response to their request. —Central Press Photo.

I Say Sunderland Are Out Of Date — A Soccer Anachronism

By ALAN HOBY

What is wrong with Sunderland? I went north to probe why soccer's lushest spenders look like being relegated for the first time in the club's history—and I found an atmosphere like a powder-keg!

Everywhere the North-East buzzed with rumour and speculation... of players acting like prima-donnas... of policy splits between directors... and, finally, a whisper that 1957 might not only see several resignations but the most sizzling Sunderland sensation yet.

True or false? I asked the Wenside Wizard, Len Shackleton.

"Feuding between players?" he said. "Absolute twaddle. The spirit has never been better. This is a great club, and we're all pulling to save it."

I asked the manager, graying Bill Murray, who has been 28 years at Roker Park. He said: "Of all the games the boys have played this season, there have been only three when I wasn't proud of them."

But another player—necessarily anonymous—told me, "The routine policy of this club

is buying glamour—and that means forwards."

"But our defence gave away 90-odd goals last season. They conceded six in the first away game this season."

"The lesson could not be plainer. Strengthen the defence. Buy to get us out of the car—and forget the glamour."

FREE SPENDERS

Sunderland, of course, have always been free-spenders. Since the war alone they have paid out more than £300,000 for players.

Nor are they mean about it. The late Sunderland Chairman, picturesque Colonel Joe Prior—was a stock, light-grey bowler, and a well-known local figure—bought Newcastle in 1948 by adding another £50 to Sunderland's final bid of £20,000.

"By putting on an extra £50," he remarked, "it means we shall get the players if anyone else goes as high as £20,000."

Someone else did—Bolton. But by employing a technique he used many years earlier when buying horses for his hawking business, the Colonel got "Shackleton" as well as breaking the current transfer record.

Again, when Sunderland bought Billy Bingham from Glenrath for £10,000 in 1950, they are supposed to have clinched the deal by tossing-up for the extra £1,000. Sunderland's original offer was £9,000—lost.

But these extravagant days have gone. Today, as Arsenal have found out, the supply of ready-made stars has dwindled. Money no longer buys success. And that's why I say Sunderland are out-of-date... a soccer anachronism.

YOUNG STARS

For, as a result of their spending sprees, Sunderland forgot to school enough young stars of their own—as Manchester United have done and as Arsenal are doing.

I asked Sunderland's present Chairman, Edward Ditchburn, if the board would continue to spend.

For once, however, this fast-talking little man was "mum" as a claim, or nearly.

I did manage to prize an "I couldn't tell you that" out of him before he hurried away, but that was all. Maybe he was thinking of income-tax.

Indeed, when it comes to discussing what really is going on backstage the whole place shuts up like a home for the dumb—and the Roker directors are anything but that.

What now? No one wants Sunderland to go under the

executioner's axe. Despite the current despondency, they are still one of soccer's giants.

But the management must end the rumours and say what's wrong with the club—if there is anything. They must also kill the sneer that Sunderland are a team of individualists. In short, find a Plan.

Above all they must find and groom more local boys like Stan Anderson and right-winger Sammy Kemp, a budding Stanley Matthews. Then and not before—they may become the Manchester United of the North-East. (London Express Service). (COPYRIGHT)

Tanny Campo Will Meet Carenio In Barcelona

Paris, Jan. 15. The announcement that Mexican top ranking bantamweight Raul Raton Macias would fight the Spanish bantamweight Juan Cardenas in Mexico has forced Philippine boxer Tanny Campo to change his plans.

Campo had expected to meet Cardenas at Barcelona on January 30. Since Cardenas will not be there, Campo will fight in Barcelona with another bantamweight, Carenio. Campo will meet Cardenas on February 20 instead, in Barcelona.

Tanny Campo hopes to meet the winner of the match between French Champion Dante Bini and challenger, Robert Tartari, who are due to fight on February 2 at Brest for the bantamweight championship of France. —France-Press.

Soviet Skater Sets World Speed Record

Moscow, Jan. 15. Soviet skater Ragnat Gratch Sverdlovsk, today set the best world speed record for this season in the 500 metre race, with a time of 40.0 seconds.

He was taking part in the special event today at Medeo, near Alma Ata, in Soviet Turkistan. His time also set a record for Soviet skating in Medeo.

The Leningrad woman skater, Tamara Rytova, world record holder, finished the 500 metres in 46.1 seconds. —France-Press.

Off Course Betting Should Be Done Away With Altogether

Says CLAUDE RICHARDSON

London, Jan. 15.

Heat is still being generated in British racing circles by the controversy over whether bookmakers should exist or not.

The first shots were fired against them in efforts to find a way to bring in contributions to racing's debit balance—the deficit between the total prize money to be won and the much greater amount expended by owners in the effort to win it.

It was suggested that off-course bookmakers' business should be "milked" to help racing out of its dilemma, and from across a much more radical proposal—that they should be done away with altogether and off-course betting handed over to the state and its authorised agents.

Hard words slung about by the layers in return for this sally, and retorts from the tote antagonists, seemed to be dying down when, recently the Aga Khan entered the lists on the tote side.

The 80-year-old Indian owner came out strongly in favour of the abolition of bookmakers, both on and off the course, leaving betting completely in the hands of the tote, as in America and France.

There is little doubt that this would considerably help British racing, as the money which the tote ploughs back into the sport would be increased manifold.

But many people in Britain, including even some racehorse owners, are against this "totalitarian" solution of the problem. Among them is Lord Rosebery, a Steward of the Jockey Club and one of Britain's leading owners.

UNTHINKABLE

He thinks that to hand betting over to a monopoly would be unthinkable—that competition between bookmakers and the tote should be allowed to continue.

Whatever the general racing public may think of bookmakers' role in the aftermath of unsuccessful wagering, they probably would find some sort of a void in their activities if the layers were "waxed off." As for the course itself, it would present a strange aspect to racegoers without the hurly-burly of the bookmakers shouting their odds.

Many critics feel, too, that there is a big danger in meddling with the present betting "set up" from the point of view that new arrangements might make it easy for revenue-greedy governments to step in and take the wagering turnover. A tax of small dimensions might not have a great effect on betting, but governments, pressed for money, have a habit of going very near to killing "the goose" which lays the golden eggs.

But whatever the difficulties, it seems that betting will have to be tapped in some way or other if British racing and the British thoroughbred are to hold their places internationally. Owners cannot complain if they have to pay something for the privilege of getting out of racing, but few people disagree with the proposition that at present they are called upon to pay rather too much.

FOREIGN TRACKS

Facilities for race-fans at many British courses are archaic in comparison with the amenities available at foreign tracks; the money available to racing will have to be increased if they are to be improved to any great extent.

Thoroughbred breeding is an industry of stature in Britain, and earns a goodly slice of foreign currency; if it is to survive at its present level the financial stranglehold on it must be loosened.

Even the bookmakers themselves are willing to do something to curb the ill-effects of racing. The question which has aroused much discussion, some of it acrimonious, as to how and to what extent, they should do it.

A solution still seems far away; in the meantime, in the words of Lord Derby, "Britain's breeding and racing industry is being slowly bled to death, and is surviving only by the sales of capital stock overseas."

Those desirous of coaching in the middle distances (440 and 880 Yards) are asked to communicate with Mr. W. Reeves, c/o New Asia College, No. 6, Farm Road, Kowloon.

Those wishing coaching in the longer runs may get in touch with Mrs. Diana Page, P.O. Box 280, Hongkong.

ATHLETICS COACHING SCHEME

An Athletics Coaching Scheme organised by the Hongkong Amateur Athletic Club and the Hongkong University Athletic Club will go into operation from next Tuesday, January 22.

Coaches who will contribute their services to this scheme are Mr. J. E. P. Jenkins, Mr. J. H. Duthie, Mr. G. B. Gurevitch, Miss Jean E. Hall, Capt. J. L. Hunter, Dr. Victor Lai, Dr. Ng Chuan-wai, Mr. F. J. Parker, Miss Jean Proctor, Mr. W. Reeves, Mrs. Johanna Van Vleet and Major R. Webb.

At a meeting of those taking part in the Scheme held at the Catholic Club yesterday evening it was decided that the first three weeks will be devoted to instruction in warming and limbering up and general exercises for sprinters, the sprints and low (2ft. 6in.) hurdles.

There will be two sessions a week—Tuesdays and Thursdays—in Kowloon and two—Sundays and Wednesdays—in Hongkong. Each session will be of from one to one and a half hours.

The following are eligible for the Scheme:

- (a) All members of the HKAA and HKUAC;
- (b) All English-speaking members of the Athletics Section of the South China Athletic Association;
- (c) Any athlete recommended to the Scheme by one of the coaches taking part in it;
- (d) Any schoolboy and schoolgirl athlete recommended to the Scheme by the sports master or sports mistress of their school. Such recommendations should be made through Miss J. E. Hall, c/o The Education Department, Miss J. Proctor, St. George's School, Kowloon, or direct to the Hon. Secretary, HKAAAC, c/o The China Mail, Wyndham Street, Hongkong.

LIMITED GROUPS

As it is difficult to give adequate instruction to too large a group of trainees, the numbers at each session will be limited. In the case of the first 12 sessions devoted to general and sprint instruction, the number participating in one session will be limited to 24. For field event and hurdling groups in later sessions a group will be limited to 12.

In the event of there being too many athletes wishing to avail themselves of the services of the Coaching Scheme, priority will be given those who in the opinion of the coaches in charge have the best potential.

More coaches offering their services to the Scheme would be most welcome and should such come forward the scope of the Scheme will be extended and instruction will become available for more athletes.

Meanwhile, for those interested in the Shot Put and Discus Throw, Mr. G. B. Gurevitch will be available at the University ground at Pokfulam as a coach in these events on Wednesday afternoons from 5 p.m. (from Wednesday, January 23).

Those desirous of coaching in the middle distances (440 and 880 Yards) are asked to communicate with Mr. W. Reeves, c/o New Asia College, No. 6, Farm Road, Kowloon.

Those wishing coaching in the longer runs may get in touch with Mrs. Diana Page, P.O. Box 280, Hongkong.

Boxer Indicted On Charges Of Conspiring To 'Fix' Prize Fight

Los Angeles, Jan. 15.

The welterweight boxer, Art (Golden Boy) Aragon, was indicted late today by the Los Angeles County Grand Jury on charges of conspiring to "fix" a prize fight in San Antonio, Texas, last December 18.

The indictment was returned here because the alleged conspiracy, in which Aragon's opponent, Dick Goldstein, charged he was to have received \$500 to "take a dive", originated in Los Angeles.

The bout never took place because Aragon complained of being ill and a Texas Athletic Commission doctor said he was too sick to go through with the bout.

Goldstein, however, had notified the Texas authorities prior to the bout of the alleged "fix" and declared that he did not intend to go through with it. Both Aragon and Goldstein were suspended by the Texas Commission, with Aragon's suspension being for an indefinite period.

ALLEGED FIX

Goldstein charged that Aragon offered him the \$500 if he would allow himself to be knocked out in the fourth round of their bout.

No Ground Of Their Own

Wythenshawe threaten to create a record in the Lancashire and Cheshire Amateur League by going from the Third Division to the First in successive seasons—the same as Charlton Athletic did in the League, Wythenshawe, in their first season, were the Third Division with 43 points out of a possible 44. But there was no promotion. Last season they were champions again, and up they went. This season they are galloping away with the Second Division title, with 32 points out of a possible 34 and ten points ahead of their nearest rivals. Unbeaten for two and a half years their average age is only twenty, and they have no ground of their own.

Norwegians Withdraw

Oso, Jan. 15. Norway will not take part in the World Championships, scheduled to take place in Moscow, the Norwegian Ice Hockey Federation announced tonight. —France-Press.

Potgieter: A Big Disappointment To Sell-Out Crowd

Holyoke, Massachusetts, Jan. 15.

Jeff Dyer, 211, of Springfield, punched out a unanimous ten-round decision over the South African giant, Ewari Potgieter, 332, last night at the Valley Arena.

Potgieter proved a big disappointment to a sell-out crowd that came to watch his American ring debut. The fighter, standing seven feet, two inches, proved an easy target for the fast-moving Dyer, who pounded Potgieter freely in the final rounds but was unable to knock him down.

Potgieter had boasted an unbeaten record until tonight, with 14 ring victories in Europe. —United Press.

Sports Diary

TODAY
Inter-School Challenge Cup (Kln) King's Park, 4.10 p.m.
TOMORROW
Charity Floodlit Soccer: Combined Chinese v Rest of Colony, HKFC, 8 p.m.
Inter-School Challenge Cup (Kowloon) at King's Park, 4.10 p.m.
Services Annual Golf Championships, Fanling.
Executive Committee of HKAAA at S.C.M. Post Ltd. Board Room, 6.30 p.m.

THE GAMBOLS

CH NO! NOT TURKEY
(I'M TALKING OF TURKEY)
CH NO! NOT TURKEY
(I'M TALKING OF TURKEY)
CH NO! NOT TURKEY
(I'M TALKING OF TURKEY)

RESTAURANT

ROMANYS

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CRISP
CRUNCHY

SOLE AGENTS:
SWIN & MACLAUGHLIN LTD.

BOXING FOLLOWERS WILL NEVER BE OF ONE OPINION WHEN

IT COMES TO SELECTING THE 'BEST OF THEM ALL'

Says PETER McINNES

London, Jan. 15.

Who was the greatest Heavyweight Boxing Champion of the World? This question can never be answered with any real degree of certainty, and even veteran fight followers who have been fortunate enough to see several Heavyweight Champions in action when at their best can do little more than express a personal opinion.

A fair assessment cannot be made on the record books alone, for the merit of Championship contenders varies with the times. Older critics usually maintain that modern day fighters could not have competed with the old-timers while others think that, in common with most modern sporting standards, the modern pugilist is more efficient than his predecessors.

The Heavyweight Champion of the World is the king of all in his profession. While the greatest of them all will never be designated, it is interesting to compare the records of some of the best-known holders of what is nowadays called "the richest prize in sport."

The only holder of the Championship to go throughout the whole of his ring career undefeated was the American, Rocky Marciano, who retired in 1955.

It must be remembered, though, that Marciano had only 49 contests as a professional and defended the title only six times. This could not be blamed on the fighter or his connections for he held the title less than three years before relinquishing it.

A GREAT FIGHTER
Marciano was indeed a great fighter though he often took a great deal of punishment in the process of winning his bouts and had five and a half years in the ring before getting his tilt at the title in 1952.

The immortal Joe Louis, knocked out by Marciano during a comeback attempt in 1951, had a record as Champion which

may never be surpassed. In 1937 he won the title off James J. Braddock after less than three years in the ring and defended it 25 times before retiring undefeated. In a comeback bout which received general recognition as being for the title, Louis was outpointed by Ezzard Charles. In earlier years Charles had been conceded little or no chance against the "Brown Bomber," as Louis was known.

In a career extending from 1934 to 1951, Louis was only three times defeated—once before he won the Championship and twice after he relinquished it.

Gene Tunney, little more than a light heavyweight, amazed the world in 1926 when he captured the crown from Jack Dempsey, known as the "Manassa Mauler" by virtue of his ruggedness. In 1927 he successfully defended against Dempsey in the famous "long-count" fight.

Tunney, with Marciano, holds the distinction of being one of the only two men to retire undefeated Champion.

In an 82-bout career he suffered only one defeat—by

Harry Greb before he won the title—a decision he subsequently twice reversed. Tunney undertook but two defences of his Championship, but he will always be thought of as one of the greatest exponents of the science of boxing.

The great Jack Dempsey's record takes in well over 200 bouts. Many of these were labelled exhibitions, but none the less they were real fights which Dempsey usually finished with early knockouts. Sometimes the Champion took as many as six men on the same night.

Dempsey's overall record shows only three defeats, two of them at the hands of Tunney and the other a one-round knockout against Jim Flynn early in his career. The "Manassa Mauler" is considered by many to be king of what is called the rough and tough school.

In 1908, Jack Johnson relieved the Canadian, Tommy Burns, of the Championship after chasing him across the world in his attempts to get a crack at the title. The fight finally took place in Sydney, Australia, and Johnson won in 14 rounds.

OVERALL RECORD

His career spanned 29 years—from 1897 to 1926. While he undertook no more than seven title defences in more than seven years' tenure as Champion, his overall record, showing only four defeats, would surely gain him many backers for the title of "best of them all."

Returning to his native Yorkshire he has "wangled" a posting to the PT School at Scarborough and on behalf of all sportsmen I thank you for all your hard work. Bon Voyage, good luck, may you long continue to devote your energies to sport in general.

CUP SOCCER
After the death of sport over the holidays this week's activities have provided enough material to fill far more than the allotted space.

In the soccer sphere the Major and Minor Units Cup competition, the highlight of the drills, was undoubtedly the most exciting game was at Boundary Street where, after the 24 Field Engineer Regt. RE had convincingly defeated the Hongkong Signal Regt. team by 3-0, 27 RAA Regt. RA took on the odd goal in three.

This game had all the facets of typical Army cup tie. A large, very partisan crowd spurred on both teams to produce a fast game in which tackling was both hard and no quarter was asked for, or given.

The very vocal spectators disputed almost every decision of the referee, and seemed to enjoy themselves immensely. Incidentally, a word of praise for the referee, WO1 Brown, for his handling of the game so well under difficult conditions.

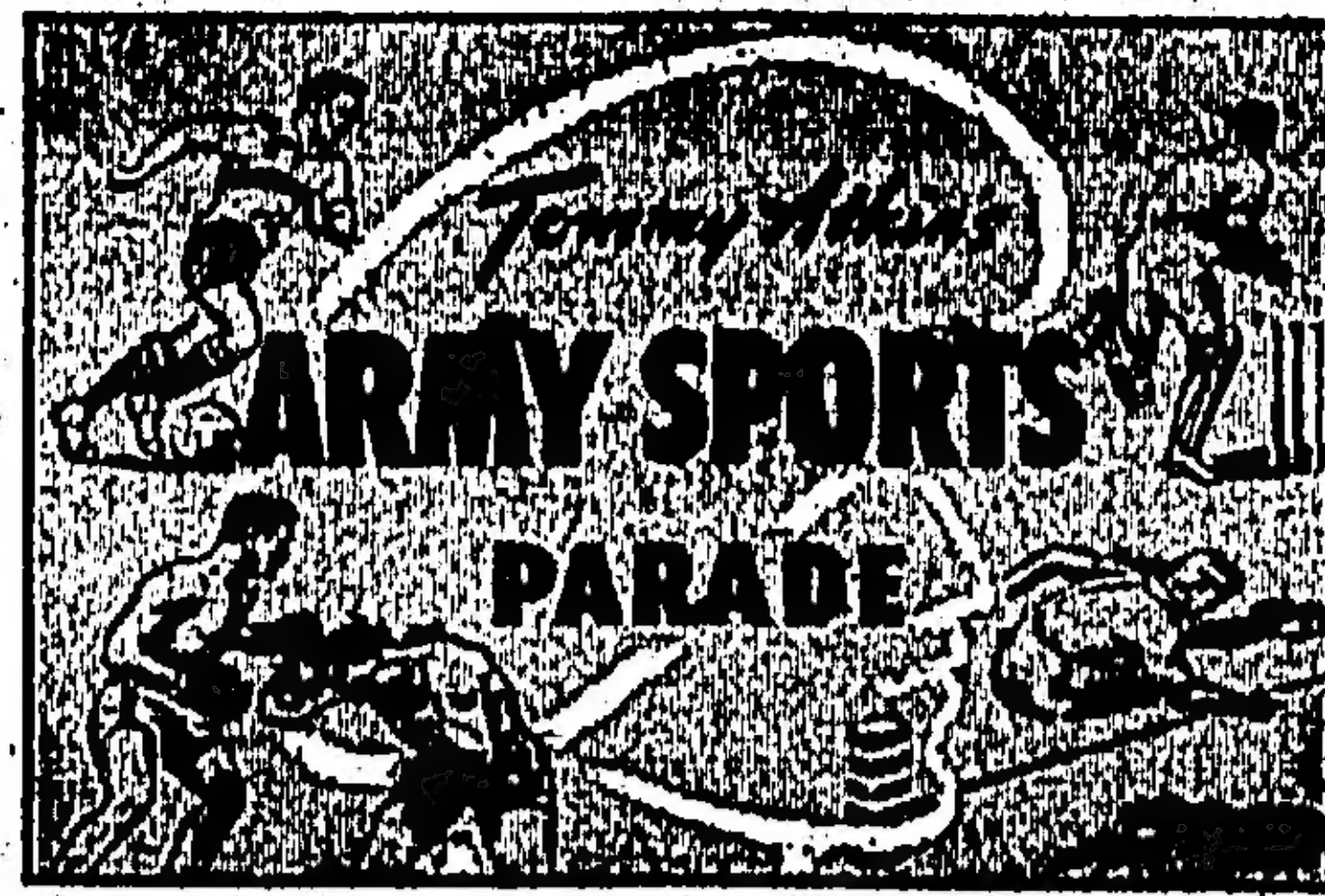
The Green Howards drew first blood, scoring a good goal late in the first half, but this was negated by the Gunners after a few minutes in the second period. End to end play continued until almost the last second of the game, when the 27th forwards in an attack managed to scramble the ball into the net.

On the afternoon's play I felt the infantrymen were the better footballing side, and the Gunners the better cup fighters. If they play as well in the final the result may well not be the foregone conclusion most people expect.

The attention of the authorities is drawn to the need to fence or rope off a ground or grounds for Cup matches where a crowd is expected. In this game the officials had great difficulty in controlling the match due to the intrusion onto the field of play of spectators who wanted a better view.

In Minor Unit Cup matches Command Workshops REME put paid to the ambitions of 20 FOS in a quite a good game by 2-0. Many thought the "Medics" were a little unlucky, but they played below their normal form and the REME boys deserved to enter the semi-finals.

60 Coy RASC just managed to beat HK & K Garrison by 2-1 in what can only be described as a scrappy game. The winners will have to improve on



Far too frequently of late the spot of honour has been awarded to a departing sportsman, and again this week the sporting personality will shortly be leaving to return home.

Staff Sergeant Instructor Sid Tye, APTC, has more than made his mark on local sport. With his rather shiny pate many think of him as a harmless elderly senior NCO, and few realise that he was South-East Asian Services Heavyweight Boxing Champion as recently as 1955.

In a long association with boxers this lack of self-advertisement and a general meekness outside the ring is a characteristic of top flight boxers who to my mind represent all that is best in what we like to think of as the ideal British sportsman.

To revert to Sid Tye. Besides his own pugilistic activities he has been an able instructor/trainer to the Hongkong Army boxing teams which venture down to Singapore annually and usually return with the trophy.

A star referee in the Colony and Army Water Polo Leagues he has been the mainstay of the HQLF water polo sides, and he has also found time and energy to play cricket and hockey for HQ from time to time.

A qualified soccer referee, he has controlled games in both civilian and Army spheres and in fact there was little going on of a sporting nature in the Colony at which his cheerful presence was absent.

His biggest task here has been trainer and general factotum to the Army football teams of the past two years. The handling of some thirty young men of varying temperaments, many of whom are being thrust into the limelight of top class soccer for the first time, is no easy matter, and I have yet to meet any of these lads who has not finished up with a healthy respect and liking for "our Sid."

What success our teams have had in the past are due in no small measure to this very capable instructor.

Returning to his native Yorkshire he has "wangled" a posting to the PT School at Scarborough and on behalf of all sportsmen I thank you for all your hard work. Bon Voyage, good luck, may you long continue to devote your energies to sport in general.

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High Living 'Sugar' Ray Expected To Force Himself To Regain World Title

By DEREK JOHN

Sugar Ray Robinson's love of pink Cadillacs and good times is expected to force him into trying to regain the world middleweight title lost to Gene Fullmer.

A return fight would draw a quarter million gate. That would be a temptation for anyone, especially high-living Sugar Ray.

"I'll have to think about it. You know me—fighting is my business," he says.

A return is all right by new champion Fullmer who declares: "The Championship fight was far easier than I expected. He can have another go any time he likes."

But any time he likes does not include the month of March. All because Fullmer's manager runs a milk farm.

In March, apparently, a young milk's fancy turns to what Manager Jensen reckons that his absence from the farm at mating time could cost him ten thousand dollars.

MORMON PREACHER

Fullmer, incidentally, a Mormon preacher, spotlights a trend that is leading the sport away from the rough and tumble brigade.

Rory Colhoun, a highly fancied middleweight, is the son of a preacher. And Floyd Patterson, the new Heavyweight Champion, has the best drawing-room manners.

Ferenc Puskas, the Galloping Major of Hungarian football, is not returning to Hungary.

Puskas, who is now on the Italian Riviera with his wife and five-year-old daughter, said the other week: "Whatever happens I'm not going back to Hungary. I want to live in a country where I can work in peace."

His wife added: "And I want to be in a country where I can live in peace."

Mr Oesterreicher, manager of the Hongkong team for which Puskas is playing, said: "We have been authorised by the Hungarian Football Federation to stay out of the country till

just enough to deserve it. His body blows were perhaps the telling factor, and many would have dropped a lesser man than Dinning."

I wonder if the winner has considered taking up athletics? His high jump when the verdict was given might well have been a new Colony record. To the new champion—congratulations, to the old, there wasn't much in it, and we look forward perhaps to a return bout soon?

Of the other finalists, Bdr. Larry Parkes quickly disposed of a game lad in L/Bdr. Joe Mitchell to take the light welter semi-final. The flyweights were frankly disappointing, slow and with little skill.

Gnr. Jim Flanagan retained the title from Pte. Bill Munson. ACC Spectators were disappointed not to see L/Bdr. Dickenson in action, but his opponent, Pte. Kaye, damaged a bone in his hand and could not box. Gnr. Phillip McGrath after a cautious first round against the boy from Nepal really went to town in the second and the referee was forced to stop the bout to prevent unnecessary punishment to a game boxer.

DISAPPOINTMENT
Another disappointment was in store when it was announced that Cpl. Rogers was unable to meet Bdr. Parkes, and I'm sure Larry was not very happy to win a title in such fashion.

Cpl. Bill Smith and an easy task to dispose of Gnr. Marshall in the heavy division, but Ctn. Bourke made rather heavy weather of his tussle with Pte. R. Taylor before the referee stepped in favour of the craftsman.

The light-heavy, Pte. Gilchrist, ACC, and Pte. Harvey, 1 Green Howards, had a hard battle before the latter was awarded the verdict. The bantams had everyone out of their seats, cheering. Gnr. Watson of 19 Field Regt. RA and Pte. Goodman, RASC, may not have had much boxing knowledge but both were determined to hit the other. Both succeeded and the advantage swung backwards and forwards in this allocation encounter until sheer exhaustion Goodman was down and hadn't the strength to rise.

The last bout saw L/Cpl. Bill Henderson, RMP, winner of the last novices competition, meeting Pte. Tony Mann, 1 Northampton. I haven't seen Tony quite so determined to win before and after a very good contest he won purely on his forcing tactics, shaking the policeman out of his stride and giving him neither room nor time to mix.

A very good night—I should like to see these Championships held once a month but I suppose we must be content with the Army team contests which will get under way in the very near future.

the end of March. Before then the question of going back to Hungary does not even arise. After that we shall see."

The Hongved team shortly begins a two-month tour of South America.

Baseball star Jackie Robinson has quit the game after ten years in a blaze of name calling publicity declaring: "I wouldn't come back for a million dollars."

Everybody is angry with him because three weeks after the Brooklyn Dodgers sold him for 30,000 dollars he decided in a magazine article the decision—which he knew at the time—to retire.

Apart from the anger of the club newspapers are fuming because Robinson kept his secret from them and said it to "Look" magazine for a reported 50,000 dollars.

Robinson has got a new job—30,000 dollars a year—president of a restaurant chain. That is three thousand less than he got for playing baseball.

FINE IMPOSED
Australian cricket fans are wondering what will be the sequel to the £100 fine imposed on Keith Miller and Ray Lindwall for writing newspaper articles during the tour of Britain last year. Each had the £100 doctored from their £300 bonus money.

Miller, who was vice-captain of the side, seems to have got out of it pretty well. He has retired and anyway a Melbourne confectionery firm has offered to pay his fine.

But Lindwall is still playing. He had been tipped as Australia's next captain. The Board's action may prejudice his claims.

Watch out for an increasingly British challenge in women's lawn tennis.

Britain has for years been No. 2 to America in world rankings. But with players like Louise Brough, Margaret Du Pont and then Maureen Connolly, Britain has had to take a poor second place.

Now, as the American standard declines, Britain's shoots up.

Last season Britain discovered the brightest junior in the

business in the person of fifteen-year-old Christine Truman, called as another "Little Mo".

Recently Christine played in the British junior tournament—and was beaten.

The winner was Lancashire's Sheila Armstrong, a seventeen-year-old. Those two years told in the matter of experience.

But the way both girls played in the hour-and-a-half final, which put many Wimbledon battles in the shade, sent British hopes of winning a Wimbledon Singles title in the not too distant future soaring sky-high.

(London Express Service)

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- Music writer
- Alterations
- Such an instrument
- They provide practice
- A Stradivarius?
- Of sight
- Christian name
- European State

Solution on Page 8

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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

"CALCHAS"
Damaged cargo ex this vessel will be surveyed by Messrs. Paulsen & Hayes-Dary at Hoi's Wharf from 10 a.m. on January 18 and 19, 1957, and consignees are requested to have their representatives present during the survey.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents
Hongkong, January 16, 1957.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

"BATAAN"
Damaged cargo ex this vessel will be surveyed by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas at Hoi's Wharf from 10 a.m. on January 18, 1957, and consignees are requested to have their representatives present during the survey.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
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NZ GUARDS AGAINST REPETITION
OF RAILWAY
DISASTER

Wellington, Jan. 15.

Electronic warning devices now guard the Tangiwai ("Wailing Waters") bridge, scene of the railway disaster on Christmas Eve 1953 in which more than 150 people were plunged to death in the flood swollen Whangaeu River.

The device, installed by government engineers a few days before the third anniversary of the disaster, gives both audible and visible warning of any rise in the water level at stations on both sides of the river.

It consists of a series of electrodes mounted on a tall concrete pylon in the riverbed, eight miles upstream from the new bridge and connected by cables to audible and visual alarms in Waiwera station and to an audible alarm at Ohakune, north of the bridge. The pylon is 20 feet high.

Lead Domes

On the downstream side, at twelve-inch intervals from top to bottom, pairs of insulators capped with lead domes as electrodes are sunk into the pylon wall to escape damage from any possible flood debris. As each group of electrodes becomes covered by flood water, electrical circuits are completed and warning lights show at Waiwera station.

The system is not affected by weather conditions, even ice or snow, and any failure of the electrical circuits results in an alarm being sounded.

Nor can it be put out of action by boulders, mud, volcanic ash or other debris, or by stray rifle bullets. Even a power failure will not disrupt its work, for it is battery-powered and the system is such that it will remain effective for more than 24 hours after any failure of the power supply to the battery-charging equipment.

The pylon is eight miles upstream from the bridge—which means that there will be at least half an hour's warning before flood waters reach the bridge.

Confident

Railways Department officials are confident that not even a fresh flood of the Whangaeu could cause a repetition of the Tangiwai disaster.

An official enquiry into the disaster which plunged the country into mourning during the visit of Queen Elizabeth II and the Duke of Edinburgh shortly after 10 p.m. on December 24, 1953, showed that it was caused by a fracture in an ice-wall in the crater of the Rungapeu volcano. This allowed water from the crater lake to discharge without warning through an underground cavern into the headwaters of the Whangaeu.

The resulting wall of ice, water, silt and debris was hurled against the railway bridge at Tangiwai and carried away the 70-ton concrete main pier just as the express, carrying hundreds of holiday-makers, sped on to it.

Never Identified

The bridge collapsed, plunging the powerful KA locomotive and six of the nine passenger coaches into the icy water.

It was months before the final death-roll of 154 was established and several of the victims were never identified.—China Mail Special.

'EISENHOWER DOCTRINE'



President Eisenhower outlines to Congress his proposals for filling the power vacuum left in the Middle East by the waning of British and French influence. The plan marks a radically new stage in the history of US policy toward the Middle East.—Express Photo.

Coal Miners Strike

Brussels, Jan. 15.
Most of Belgium's 23,000 coal miners are now on strike, the Central Office of Social Christian (Catholic) Miners said.

In a communique the office calls on all miners to continue the walkout which is in protest against working, pension and security conditions in Belgian mines.—China Mail Special.

SHEPILOV
DISCUSSES
KASHMIR

Moscow, Jan. 15.

The Kashmir question, soon to come up before the United Nations, was the main topic discussed by the Pakistan Ambassador in Moscow, A. Hussain, and the Soviet Foreign Minister, Dimitri Shepilov, in their meeting last night, it was learned here today.

Shepilov reportedly expressed Soviet disapproval of Pakistan's membership of the Baghdad and Southeast Asia Treaty Organization pact.

The Pakistani Ambassador pointed out that these were strictly defensive pacts and that Pakistan had refused to allow any foreign military bases on its territory.

Shepilov also received the Indian Ambassador, Mr. K. P. S. Menon, yesterday. They reportedly discussed the Hungarian situation in the light of Ambassador Menon's recent visit to Budapest.—France-Press.

Dulles-Greek
To Discuss
Cyprus

Washington, Jan. 15.

Greek Foreign Minister Evangelos Averoff is expected to confer here this week with Secretary of State John Foster Dulles on the Cyprus question, diplomatic sources said today.

Averoff was scheduled to arrive in New York today to head Greece's United Nations Delegation. He is expected here tomorrow or Thursday to give a first-hand explanation of his country's attitude on the Cyprus problem as that subject will come up for discussion in the United Nations General Assembly either towards the end of this month or in February.—United Press.

'TRAFFIC DISEASE'
ATTACKS
ROME COLOSSEUM

Rome, Jan. 15.

Rome's famous ancient monuments are being inoculated, bolstered and braced against the most insidious enemy they have had to face in their centuries of existence—modern traffic.

Cars, lorries and other motor vehicles are believed, in fact, to have caused more damage to such monuments as the Colosseum and the Arch of Constantine than all the invasions of vandals, Goths and other barbarians put together.

Parts of the Colosseum, one of the world's most majestic relics of the Roman Empire, are today screened behind straw matting and iron scaffolding while specialised workmen inspect 200 more years of safe life into the giant ruins of the huge stadium.

Blocks of stone crashing down from the top of the 167-foot high eastern curve of the Colosseum, warned Rome some time ago that something must be done. Experts decided that the vibrations caused by the thousands of vehicles which every day roar round the Colosseum, rising in what is today one of Rome's busiest cross-roads, were loosening its mighty Doric, Ionic and Corinthian columns.

Unless these columns were immediately strengthened, they said, there was grave risk that the Colosseum would collapse. They reminded the City Council of the Venerable Bede's dark prophecy in the Middle Ages that when the Colosseum collapsed, Rome would collapse with it, and when Rome fell, the world would fall with her.

At a cost of approximately about 2,57,500 sterling, the first phase of an extensive reinforcement of the monument is now progressing rapidly. Huge iron braces, fitted to the walls of the Colosseum in the 19th Century, which give the monument an appearance of being safety-pinned together, are being carefully removed. Instead, steel braces are to be fitted to the interior of the walls.

This, apart from strengthening the walls, will improve the face of the monument. "We think the monument will have a rejuvenated appearance once the work is completed," the specialists declare. Internally, the ruins are being reinforced with lengths of steel drilled into the blocks of travertine—the porous rock of which the Colosseum was largely built.

RESTRICTION

Another precautionary measure is the restriction of heavy traffic in the immediate vicinity of the Colosseum.

This amphitheatre, started by the Emperor Vespasian in 75 AD and opened by his son and successor, Titus, five years later, was used until the 6th century for gladiatorial games and mock naval battles. Legend has it that Christians were also thrown to the lions in the arena.

Its name was changed from the Flavian Amphitheatre to Colosseum in the 8th century partly because of its size and partly because a huge statue of Nero stood nearby.

Earthquakes gravely damaged some parts of the building in the 14th century, and envious Romans almost completed its destruction 150 years later, when churches, including St Peter's Basilica, palaces and villas were built with blocks of travertine, marble and iron rods plundered from the disused Colosseum.

The gradual stripping of the monument was eventually stopped by Pope Benedict XIV (who reigned from 1740 to 1758). He decreed that the Colosseum sacred ground in memory of the Christian martyrs believed to have died in its arena.

Successive Popes carried out extensive repairs to the ancient amphitheatre.

Until comparatively recently, the Colosseum was cushioned from the ravages of motorisation because it was hemmed in by old houses and narrow, cobble streets.

MORE DAMAGE

When Mussolini tore down this old quarter of Rome and built a wide thoroughfare, the "Imperial Way," cutting the ancient Roman Forums, he provided Romans and tourists with a magnificent, undisturbed view of the Colosseum in all its grandeur. But he also exposed the venerable monument to the deep wounds inflicted by intense traffic.

This traffic has also damaged another ancient monument of Roman civilisation—the Arch of Constantine, or Arch of Triumph, which stands in the centre of a wide thoroughfare next to the Colosseum.

Built in 315 BC by the Emperor Constantine to celebrate a great victory, this immense arch, covered with bas-reliefs of battle scenes, began to show ominous cracks about a year ago.

To reinforce it, perpendicular and vertical holes were drilled into the columns and filled with steel bars and molten lead and bronze.

Another celebrated patient suffering from "traffic disease" is the 164-foot high column of Antoninus in the business heart of Rome. This marble column, built between 270 and 189 AD to commemorate the exploits of the Emperor Marcus Aurelius Antoninus, has a spiral bas-relief depicting battle scenes.

RELATIVELY EASY

Traffic vibration has had such a devastating effect on the column, the experts discovered, that it requires a new skeleton. This work will start shortly. Steel and lead plates, held together by bronze clamps, will be grafted into the 20-inch thick blocks of marble all the way up to the statue of St Paul on the summit.

An internal staircase leading from the base to the summit makes the job relatively easy. The 190 steps to the top gave tourists a stupendous view over the city until "traffic disease" jeopardised its safety.—China Mail Special.

JORDAN LOOKING
FOR ASSISTANCE

Cairo, Jan. 15.

A Jordanian mission headed by Education Minister Shakh Architect, left Cairo for Saudi Arabia today to confer with Saudi Arabian leaders on the Arab states financial assistance to Jordan.

Arab press reports said King Hussein of Jordan and King Saud of Saudi Arabia were expected in Cairo on Thursday. The embassies of the two countries said the visit was possible but declared they were unable to confirm the reports.—France-Press.

NATIONAL
FOOD
RESERVES
PLANNED

United Nations, Jan. 15.

Ceylon today supported a US proposal to start work on setting up national food reserves.

Ceylonese delegate D. W. Rajapathirana told the General Assembly's Economic and Financial Committee that while Ceylon was in a favour of the proposal, underdeveloped countries did not have necessary funds and equipment to build and operate national food reserves.

He considered that available resources should be devoted mainly to balance economic development. He cited in this connection China, which he said had a rice surplus for export.

Greek delegate Costa Caranikas said that while some developed countries had a food surplus, underdeveloped states had no means of acquiring such surpluses. He said international co-operation was needed to harmonise national food policies. He also endorsed the US proposal.—United Press.

TRAM BOYCOTT

34 Persons
Arrested
In Barcelona

Madrid, Jan. 15.

Altogether 34 persons have been arrested in Barcelona in connection with the public's two-day-old boycott of the Municipal tramways in protest against a fare rise.

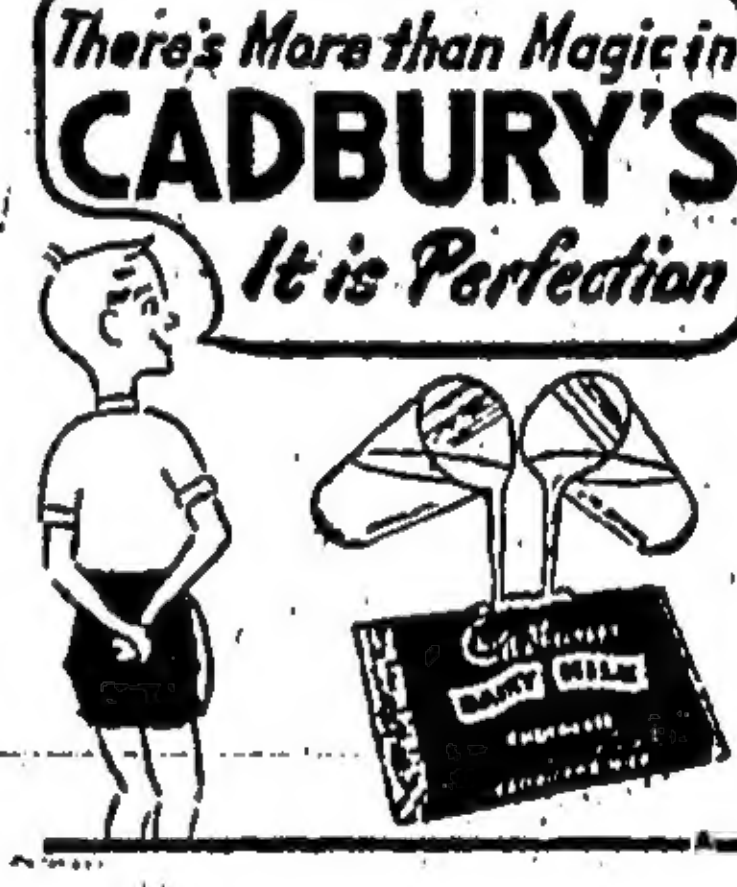
An official communique announcing the arrests said that 17 of the arrested persons belonged to Barcelona University.

Trams trundled empty through the city streets today, and the buses and underground were also less patronised than usual.

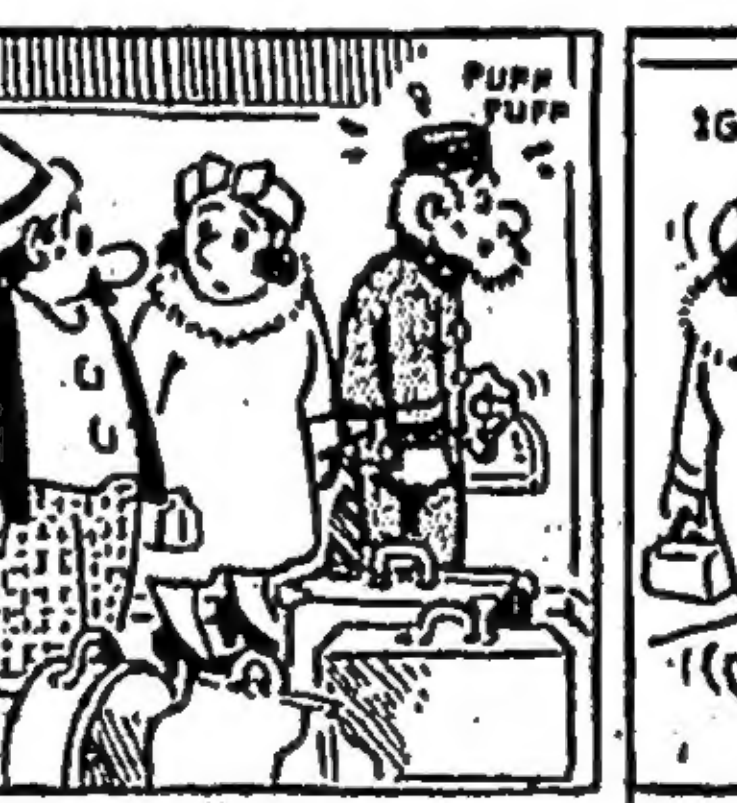
Trucks were also distributed to the townfolk, telling them to keep away from football matches and theatres.

Barcelona newspapers today attributed the boycott and student demonstrations of the past two days to "international communism".—France-Press.

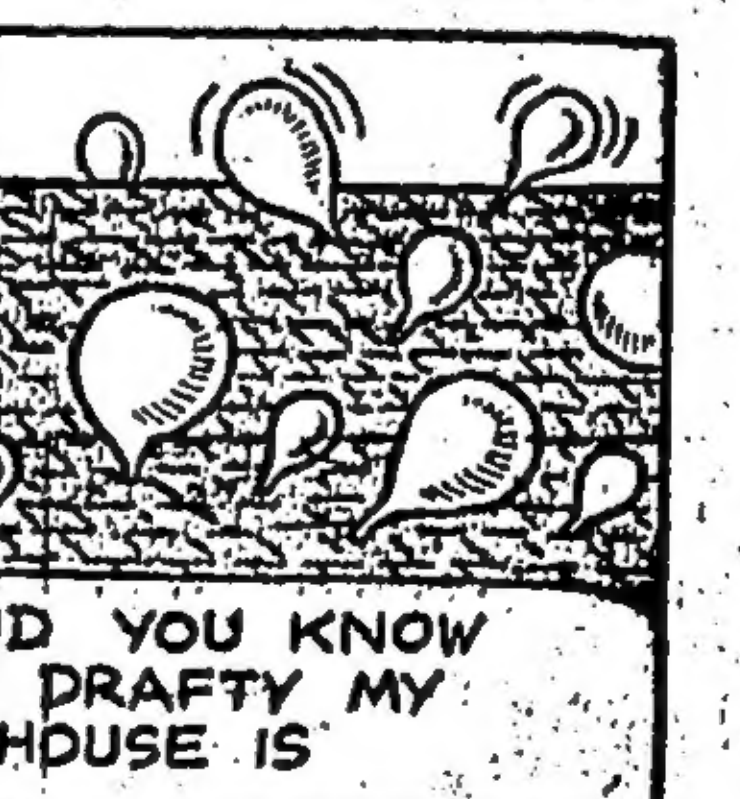
MANDRAKE THE MAGICIAN



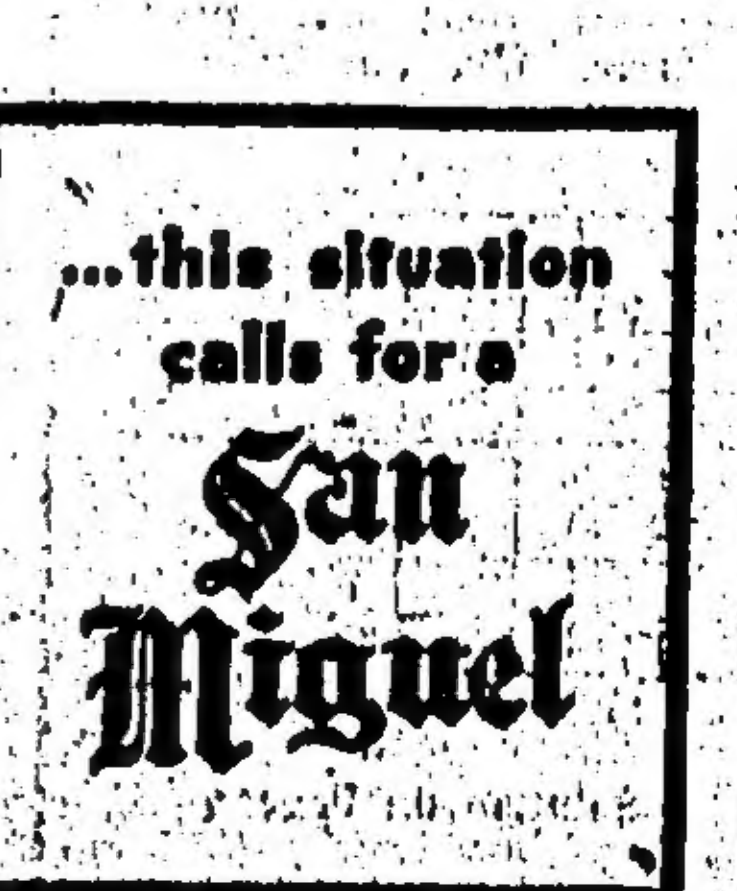
FERD'NAND



NANCY



JOHNNY HAZARD



...this situation calls for a
San Miguel

TRADE and COMMERCE SECTION

GOOD START FOR BUSINESS IN NEW YEAR

Sterling's Defence And US Activity In Middle East

London, Jan. 15.

The New Year has made a promising start. Its best auguries were the great strength of business in the United States, Germany, Canada and Japan, and the important measures taken to strengthen sterling and the British economy.

Apart from the Canadian railway strike and the dispute over Texas oil output, all these sectors have developed favourably in the first days of the year.

Two of the most critical areas—the Middle East and sterling—have had promising news.

President Eisenhower is urging Congress to allow the

MORE SUGAR AND MILK FOR CHINA

Tokyo, Jan. 15.

More sugar, canned goods, milk products and wine were produced in China during 1956, Radio Peking reported today.

Basing its report on information from the state food industry, the radio said that sugar production was up 250,000 tons in the last four years through the use of newly built and expanded factories.

Sugar output as well as that of canned goods and milk products have doubled and tripled when compared with figures for 1952, the radio said. "Output of edible vegetable oil," it said, "also registered an increase of 21 per cent during the same period."

83 FACTORIES

It said "there are now 83 different kinds of milk product factories" in the pastoral districts of Inner Mongolia and Heilungkiang.

It reported 26 well-equipped canned goods factories "with the latest machinery" with many of the canned products "regularly exported to markets abroad."

"Output of wine and liquor last year more than tripled that of 1952," it added, with the state making special allocations to distillers making the famous liquors of Shanghai and Kweichow province. —United Press.

Wall Street Steel Stocks Still Soft

New York, Jan. 15.

Steel continued soft in a generally narrow stock market in early dealings today.

Losses in the steels, coming on the heels of talk that there may be a let-down in production by mid-year, ran past 4 points yesterday, and extended early today to 2 points or so in Bethlehem Steel and Youngstown Sheet and Tube, a point or so in Republic Steel, Granite City, Crucible.

Some demand developed for sugar stocks as world sugar futures prices moved up sharply. American Sugar climbed 3 1/2 points to \$11 3/4.

Motors were narrowly mixed. Oils were mostly lower with Shell down a point. High-priced Superior Oil of California, however, climbed 10 to \$12.80.

Bulls were very narrow. —United Press.

United States to fill the power vacuum in the Middle East.

Sterling—whose defence is increasingly recognised as world wide interest—has been at its strongest for several months. It could strengthen further after the official disclosure on January 3 that the specialisation pressure and the drain on the reserves had halted since the announcement on December 11 of the arrangements for drawing from the International Monetary Fund and other measures to parade sterling's reinforcements.

The stock exchanges have generally acted well.

Some Japanese loans, particularly those where the sterling funds were operating, have prominently shared in the general firmness of the London Stock Exchange.

Demand for them has concentrated on those with dollar clauses, and neglected if sterling maintains its recent better form.

The current relationship between prices of the two types of Japanese loans is discounting a very substantial devaluation of sterling, whereas the British Government has the determination and has now acquired the means, to prevent any devaluation whatever.

For some reason, perhaps temperamental, certain Japanese quarters seem to have been more inclinable than almost any other country in their distrust of sterling. They have also been among the slowest in adjusting to the change which occurred in December. This inflexibility may, of course, be justified if sterling's rally proves to be only a fleeting splash in a fundamental weakness.

But few other people regard it in that light. Sometimes, distance gives the right perspective. But as the Japanese inflexibility on this point has certainly not helped the negotiations for the Anglo-Japanese Payments Agreement, from which Japan stands to gain a good deal, it might be worth her while to reconsider whether she is sure that she, almost alone, is right in continuing to distrust sterling, now that so many people near the spot, are changing to the opposite view. —China Mail Special.

Exchange Firmness

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London Foreign Exchange

London, Jan. 15.

Closing rates were:

Canada	2.705-2.705
New York	2.705-2.705
Montreal	2.705-2.705
Amsterdam	10.00-10.00
Brussels	14.47-14.47
Copenhagen	19.23-19.23
Frankfurt	11.75-11.75
Geneva	12.00-12.00
Madrid	16.00-16.00
Paris	12.50-12.50
Stockholm	14.50-14.50
Zurich	12.50-12.50

Libra and Vienna were unchanged. —United Press.

New York Foreign Exchange

New York, Jan. 15.

Closing rates were:

Canada	\$1.04-1.04
England	2.705-2.705
30-day futures	2.705-2.705
Australia	2.25-2.25
New Zealand	2.705-2.705
South Africa	2.705-2.705

—United Press.

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE

(From Our Correspondent)

Business done on the Hongkong Stock Exchange this morning amounted to approximately \$350,000. Noon quotations and the morning's transactions:

Shares	Buyers	Sellers	Rates
BANKS			
HSBC	1050	1 of 1045	
INSURANCES			
Union	850	860	3 of 600
SHIPPING			
Wheelock	1.25	3000 of 1.275	
Wheelock (O)	7.15	7.20	4000 of 7.20
Wheelock (N)	0.75		
DOCKS, ETC.			
K. Wharf	92		
Dock	48.75	100 of 48.75	
President (O)	13.30	13.80	
LAND, ETC.			
HSBC	14.80	15.10	500 of 15
HSBC	0.15	0.25	200 of 0.15
HSBC	1.30	1.375	
UTILITIES			
Amak	1.475	1.525	10,000 of 1.50
Amak	1.00		
Amak	23.20	23.5	500 of 23.40
Amak	102	103	50 of 102
Amak	31	31.1	1315 of 31.1
Amak	24	24.70	400 of 24.60
Amak	23.5	23.80	400 of 23.5
Amak	39.5	39	500 of 39.5
Amak	500	500	500 of 50.5
Amak	1850	1850	500 of 18.5
Amak	13	13.10	
Amak	15.20	15.40	100 of 15.40
Amak	13.40	00 of 13.40	
Amak	7.15		

CRUDE OIL PRICES

Houston, Jan. 15.

Shell Oil Company has ruled the price it will pay for crude by 25 cents to 40 cents per barrel. The increase applies in Texas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Kansas, Illinois and Louisiana, and is retroactive to January 7.

Meanwhile, another oil company, Shamrock Oil and Gas Corporation of Amarillo, Texas, has announced a reduction of ten cents a barrel in crude oil prices after raising its price by 25 cents earlier last week. The move brought Shamrock's crude price increase in line with competitors who had announced only a 25 cents a barrel increase.

The Shamrock action is effective in the Texas and Oklahoma Panhandle and southern Kansas and follows changes made by Phillips Petroleum Company and D-X Sunray Oil Company. —China Mail Special.

Exchange Rates

Business was done in the local unofficial exchange market this morning at the following rates:

U.S. dollar (per \$1)	16.10
Sterling notes (per £1)	16.10
Australian notes (per £1)	12.50
Indonesian rupiah (per 100)	27.50
Siam (per 100)	27.50
Singapore (Straits)	1.80

German Textile Exports Rise

Bonn, Jan. 15.

Preliminary estimates put the value of West German exports of textiles and textile raw materials in 1956 at about 1,800 million marks against 1,706 million (revised) in 1955, according to industrial sources. Textile imports are estimated at 3,500 million marks in 1956, compared with 3,420 million marks in the previous year.

Almost all groups of textile products contributed to the overall rise in imports last year. During the first 10 months of 1956 the value of raw material imports was 1,740 million marks, about the same as in the corresponding period of 1955. Imports of woollen raw materials (basis clean), for instance, rose only slightly from 69,180 tons in the first 10 months of 1955 to about 67,000 tons in the same period of 1956, while worsted yarn imports rose from 9,822 tons to 12,725 tons.

Imports of woollen wovens rose by 10 per cent to 12,000 tons in the first 10 months of 1956, while domestic production

increased by only 2.5 per cent to 59,900 tons. Higher exports of textile raw materials, primarily man-made fibres, and finished textile products chiefly contributed to the overall increase in textile exports.

Exports of finished textile goods amounted to 320 million marks in the first 10 months of 1956, against 287 million marks in the same period in 1955. Exports of textile raw materials rose from 217 million marks to 259 million marks. Exports of wovens declined from 214 million marks in the first 10 months of 1955 to 204 million marks in the same period in 1956. —China Mail Special.

Expanding Steel Output Must Be Long Term

London, Jan. 15.

The difficulties facing Britain's steel industry should check facile expectations of increases in steel output in the coming years comparable with those of the last decade, said Sir Ellis Hunter, chairman of Dorman Long and Company, in his annual review here.

WORLD COTTON MARKETS

New York, Jan. 15.

The cotton market closed today up 1 to 4 points. Opening prices were unchanged to up 4 points. New Orleans closed off 4 points.

Trading volume and open interest were as follows:

Month	Volume	Open Interest
March	10,000	200,000
May	13,500	417,700
July	6,500	107,200
October	7,000	144,000
December	3,700	101,500
March	800	32,000
May	2,100	26,300
Total	49,900	1,137,400 bales

LIVERPOOL

Futures closings, in pence per lb. were as follows:

Old contract	26.70
Mar./Apr.	26.70
May/June	26.70
July/Aug.	26.70
Oct./Nov.	26.70
Dec./Jan.	26.70
New contract	26.70
Mar./Apr.	26.80
May/June	26.80
July/Aug.	26.80
Oct./Nov.	26.80
Dec./Jan.	26.80
Spot, Jan./Feb.	26.80

CHICAGO GRAIN MARKET

Chicago, Jan. 15.

Grain futures finished about steady on the Board of Trade today during quiet dealings.

Profit taking and hedge selling accounted for the lower trend during most of the session, with soybeans easier on action in the oil market.

Some buying occurred shortly after the opening, and just before the close on export business, cold weather and light arrivals.

The main activity in soybeans was a rather heavy spreading between the January and March contracts at differences of three to three and one quarter cents.

Exporters said Korea bought 1,500,000 bushels of US wheat, and the Continent took limited quantities of US corn. Close to 4,000,000 bushels of US wheat was also reported sold to India. Wheat closed off 1/4 to 1/2 cent, soybeans off 1/4 to 3/4 cent. —United Press.

World Nickel Production Prediction

Cooper Cliff, Ont., Jan. 15.

The President of the world's largest nickel company predicted today free world producing capacity of the metal, now in short supply, will amount to 600 million to 625 million pounds by 1960.

That compares with production of 450 million pounds in the free world during 1956, according to a year-end statement by Dr John F. Thompson, Board Chairman of International Nickel Co. of Canada, Ltd.

Mr Thompson said "it is evident that a huge demand must be provided to absorb this projected enlarged nickel-producing capacity."

Early last week Commerce Secretary Sinclair Weeks reported to Congress that he expected 1960 or even 1955 before the current shortage of nickel was relieved.

Mr Thompson said Manitoba and Ontario projects would lift INCO's regular annual nickel-producing capacity to 385 million pounds, against 285 million pounds in 1956. —United Press.

London Pepper Market

London, Jan. 15.

The pepper market was dull and easy. White Sarawak was quoted 2 1/4 pence per lb. sellers; Black Sarawak at 1 1/8 pence; Black Malabar, January, and February, was quoted at 10 1/2 pence per cwt. sellers. —United Press.

NAMESAKES

Answers: 1. Composer, 2. Variations, 3. String, 4. Hebrides, 5. Violin, 6. Bridge, 7. Nicolò, 8. Italy. —United Press.

Communist Cotton Stocks

Washington, Jan. 15.

The International Cotton Advisory Committee predicted that total cotton stocks in the Communist countries of the world would decline by the end of the season on July 31.

The Committee in a report released through the US Department of Agriculture yesterday said "the salient feature of the cotton situation this season is the improved relationship between aggregate supply and disappearance within the 'free world'."

It declared that "consumption is expected to continue its upward trend and taking into account net shipment to the Communist total disappearance which would result in some decline in the total free world carryover on August 1, 1957."

The August 1956 carryover was 22,160,000 bales. —United Press.

WORLD RUBBER MARKETS

New York, Jan. 15.

The raw rubber futures market today closed 10 to 30 points higher with sales of 288 contracts.

January	32.20
March	32.20
May	32.75-33
July	32.40-45
September	32.20
November	31.95
January	31.70

Standard contract closed 87 to 97 points higher with sales of 20 contracts.

March	33.20
May	32.75
July	32.40-45
September	32.20
November	31.95
January	31.70

Today's smart rally reflected the higher London cables and indications of a developing domestic consumer demand for a diversified number of grades. Speculative short covering, along with dealer buying, found the contract supply limited following the sharp decline.

March and May contracts were exchanged for the same raw deliveries. Shipment of raw rubber also were in the light side. London sources also reported an improved demand from Continental consumers. Locally, Spot No 1 Reg was quoted at 35 cents a pound.

SINGAPORE

The market opened lower on overseas advices but on heavy short covering especially of nearby position, it recovered to 87-91 cent level. The market eased off just before the close. Futures:

No. 1 rubber per lb.	89 1/2-90 1/2
Feb.	94 1/2-95 1/2
No. 2 rubber per lb.	85 1/2-86 1/2
Feb.	91 1/2-92 1/2
No. 3 rubber per lb.	87-88
Feb.	91 1/2-92 1/2
Soat rubber unbleached	100 1/2-101 1/2
Blanket crepe	85-86
No. 1 pale crepe	112-115

LONDON

The market was firm with spot quoted at 28 1/2 pence. Prices:

LONDON METAL PRICES

London, Jan.

Prices of metals closed today

in the London market

are as follows:

(All prices in pounds per ton)

Antimony 100 0/0

As 100 0/0

Barium 100 0/0

Bismuth 100 0/0

Cadmium 100 0/0

Copper 100 0/0

Gold 100 0/0

Iron 100 0/0

Lead 100 0/0

Magnesium 100 0/0

Mercury 100 0/0

Nickel 100 0/0

Potassium 100 0/0


Silver 100 0/0

Sulphur 100 0/0

Tin 100 0/0

Zinc 100 0/0

DEXION SLOTTED ANGLE



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CHINA MAIL

NEW! SHEAFFERS



Feathertouch BALLPOINT

Page 10 WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1957.

JOHN CLARKE'S CASEBOOK

Peace Offensive

ALFRED bustled into the dock at Bow Street with the wide, confident grin of a man about to sell something in the market place. "Morning, ladies and gentlemen all," he cried. "You are charged," the learned clerk began, "with using insulting words whereby a breach of the peace."

"Stop," cried Alfred, a slight, pale, blue-chinned man. "I should like a definition of 'peace' before I plead."

"In this case," said Sir Laurence Dunne, "it is said that your words were likely to cause violence or other disturbance."

The definition was not good enough for Alfred. "This is not correct procedure," he roared. "I object."

"I shall enter a plea of not guilty," said Sir Laurence. "This," said Alfred, "is a farce."

A policeman took the oath. "This man was haranguing a cinema queue," he said. "He was shouting out that certain politicians ought to be certified. The crowd complained."

The policeman stood down. Alfred was asked if he wanted to tell his story on oath in the witness-box, or from the dock.

"I speak the truth wherever I am," he said. "He drew a deep breath. 'Fence,' he enounced, 'is a state of tranquillity.'"

NOT COMPETENT
"I'm not going to allow this kind of address," said Sir Laurence.

Alfred seemed not to hear. "No court in this country is competent to try me," he said. "I should be tried by the International Court at the Hague."

"Remanded for a medical report," said Sir Laurence, cutting in. Alfred was led away, still in full state of speech.

A week later he was back. Sir Laurence read the doctor's

Ingenious Devices For Saving Petrol

London, Jan. 15. Gasoline rationing may lead to the adoption of radical new fuel systems in British cars which will save up to 40 per cent on fuel costs, it was reported here today.

Two new systems which have been thoroughly tested and are easy to install may be marketed in volume soon.

One, costing £30 nearly doubled the mileage per gallon on a London taxi tryout.

The device consists of an electric fan fitted between the carburetor and fuel intake valves which breaks up the drops of gas into a fine vapour.

This assured a maximum burning of fuel at the critical moment when it drives the pistons down wards. Makers of the unit claims it saves four gallons of gas out of every ten.

The second costs about £25, and provides for entry of cold vapourised gas into the motor simultaneously with the hot vapour which comes over the normal route. Their combination makes for explosive vapourising and better performance and gas economy.—United Press.

EUROPE IN GRIP OF COLD WAVE

London, Jan. 15. Only Portugal, remained balmy and sunny today in a Europe shivering in below-freezing temperatures.

In Spain a cold wave swept the country and heavy snow-falls and ice-blocks many mountain roads. Twenty-five people were injured when a passenger bus skidded into a snowplough near Madrid.

In Britain the thermometer remained at the lowest of the winter season—between 38 and 42 in London—with occasional snow flurries and more predicted for tomorrow.

The town of Roerke in the mountain area of Norway reported the lowest drop of the season—30 degrees below zero, with a further drop expected tomorrow.

FREEZING RAINS. In Rome there were freezing rains throughout the day with a low of 29, and snowstorms in the Apennines and Alps.

In Sweden the record low for the day was recorded as 27 below zero. Cold Arctic air is expected to hit most of the country tomorrow.

The temperature in Berlin stood at 23. Eight inches of snow have fallen in Bavaria in the past two days and more is expected.

In Holland, Denmark and Belgium temperatures remained slightly below freezing. Vienna had temperature down to 28 degrees and cold weather is expected to stay.—United Press.

SIDE GLANCES By Galbraith



"That's right, Mom! Marge is sensible, and I know it's not sensible to think of marrying now—but when we're together we forget how sensible we are!"

Secret Police In US Legation

Washington, Jan. 15. A masked Hungarian refugee swore today that "a number of Hungarian secret police" were employed in the US Legation in Budapest while he worked there.

"I know one for sure," the witness told the Senate Internal Security Sub-Committee, "and there were others suspect."

The witness, on the advice of the sub-committee counsel, Robert Morris, shielded his identity by wearing a mask and using the assumed name "Sabokaric."

Senator Olin Johnston, acting head of the committee, had warned that there might be reprisals among relatives still in Hungary. The witness said that he, indeed, had reasons to cover his identity—a father, mother and sister living in Hungary.

The witness, one of the refugees who recently arrived at Camp Kilmer, New Jersey, testified through an interpreter.

"These secret police," he said, "confided in me, because I was just a lowly helper at the Embassy. I often did them little favours to gain their confidence."

Before he escaped, he said, there was a housekeeper employed by the Legation. It turned out she was married to

the chief of the Guard, an Austrian citizen.

"I am sure she was a spy," he said. "A chauffeur reported her to the Hungarian staff and was paid for his pains with a life sentence. When I fled Hungary, the housekeeper still was on the job."—United Press.

Radio Hongkong

H.K.T. 5.30 "Women Only". A weekly magazine introduced by Mary Shuman. Books: Discussion on "The Secret of the Garden" by Dorothea Scott and Mr. John Roper. Japanese Flower Arrangement: Mrs. Oshikawa. Talking Shop: Shopper reports on "What's New" and "What's Hot" in the city.

6. Time Signal. 6.30. Summary: 6.30. Lucky Dip—Lisens. 6.35. Weather Report. 6.40. The News: 7.00. Commercial or Story. 7.05. "Time For Jazz" presented by Robin Day. 7.10. Letter from America. 7.15. Letter from London. 7.20. Letter from Hong Kong. 7.25. Letter from Shanghai. 7.30. Letter from Canton. 7.35. Letter from Kowloon. 7.40. Letter from Hong Kong. 7.45. Letter from Shanghai. 7.50. Letter from Canton. 7.55. Letter from Kowloon. 8.00. Close Down.

REDIFFUSION

3 p.m. Variety Calls the Tune. 3.30. Wednesday Concert. 4.00. Academic Festival. 4.15. Suite from the "Songs Without Words" (Mendelssohn). 4.30. Concert in E-flat Major Op. 30 (Mendelssohn). 4.45. Violin Concerto in E Minor, Op. 41 (Mendelssohn). 5.00. Romance of the World—Mary Ann Clark. 5.15. Tea for Two. 5.30. Comedy—Presented by Auldrie Ray. 5.45. Comedy—Presented by Auldrie Ray. 5.55. Comedy—Presented by Auldrie Ray. 6.00. Comedy—Presented by Auldrie Ray. 6.15. Comedy—Presented by Auldrie Ray. 6.30. Comedy—Presented by Auldrie Ray. 6.45. Comedy—Presented by Auldrie Ray. 6.55. Comedy—Presented by Auldrie Ray. 7.00. Comedy—Presented by Auldrie Ray. 7.15. Comedy—Presented by Auldrie Ray. 7.30. Comedy—Presented by Auldrie Ray. 7.45. Comedy—Presented by Auldrie Ray. 7.55. Comedy—Presented by Auldrie Ray. 8.00. Close Down.

Aid To Lepers Group Meeting

The Marianne Reichl Aid to Lepers Group held their monthly meeting at the South China Morning Post Board Room this morning.

Mrs. R. R. Ashton presided. One of the main items on the agenda concerned the annual flag day which is decided to hold on March 30.

A summary of the last Christmas Fair was read out by the Treasurer, the total raised was \$1,040. One Night Stand, Jerry's Turbine and Junk, and the Lepers' Aid to Lepers' Group.

MURDER TRIAL: MAN WHO TURNED QUEEN'S EVIDENCE TESTIFIES

Evidence by a man who was once charged with the murder of Mrs. Ursula Margareta Ernst, wife of the Chancellor of the Swiss Consulate, continued at the Criminal Sessions this morning in the trial of five young Chinese accused of the murder.

The man who turned Queen's evidence was a hawker, Li Yi-chuen. He pointed out himself with one hand raised in a photograph of a mob around a taxi in which Mr. and Mrs. Ernst were travelling and explained that he was shouting "How can that be done! How can that be done!"

Mrs. Ernst died of burns two days after her taxi was overturned and set on fire at the junction of Castle Peak and Tai Po Road on October 11 last year. Her husband also received burns and is still under treatment.

The five accused, before Mr. Justice A. D. Scholes and a Special Jury are: The Sang, 28, unemployed, Man Chun-ku, 28, unemployed, Choi Kwok-fai, 27, unemployed, Li Chuen, 31 hawker, and Lee Shu-wing, 26, earth cooler. They pleaded not guilty to the charge. They are defended by Mr. Terence Shurlock, instructed by Messrs. P. Mo and Co.

Mr. Allister Blair-Kerr, Senior Crown Counsel, is prosecuting, assisted by Mr. W. B. Scrags, ADCI (Hongkong).

Li testified that the third and fifth accused assisted others in lifting the taxi and turning it over. The fifth accused struck a match and the taxi burst into flames, he said.

He said that the fifth accused bent backwards to avoid the flames and then passed around the front of the taxi to the pavement. The crowd also retreated.

BODY IN FLAMES
Describing the escape of Mr. and Mrs. Ernst, the witness said a European came out of the overturned taxi through the rear window. Some of the mob went forward to strike him. He jumped on to the ground and resisted them. Then a European lady in the taxi held up both her arms to the same window and the men went up to her. Her body was in flames.

Li said that he was formerly charged with murder together with the accused, but the Police later withdrew the charge against him. Before that, one day when the prisoners were brought up to Kowloon Magistrate's Court, through the rear window. Some of the mob went forward to strike him. He jumped on to the ground and resisted them. Then a European lady in the taxi held up both her arms to the same window and the men went up to her. Her body was in flames.

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No Case To Answer Submission Made On Behalf Of Jones

A submission that the Prosecution had not adduced real evidence identifying the gold allegedly received by the accused was made by Mr. J. R. Oliver, defending G. O. Jones before Judge K. R. Macfee at the Victoria District Court this morning.

Mr. Oliver submitted that his client had no case to answer on both charges of fraudulent conversion and larceny of 47 gold bars on the ground that the Prosecution had failed to establish a prima facie case.

Jones, Manager of the Lantau Development Co., is alleged to have stolen the gold on November 15, last.

The Prosecution, which is conducted by Mr. D. E. Greenfield, Crown Counsel, assisted by Div. Det. Insp. Murray Todd, concluded its case yesterday afternoon.

In connection with the identification of the gold, Mr. Oliver also submitted that the circumstantial evidence presented was not sufficient for the Court to hold that a prima facie case had been made out.

Mr. Oliver said he would first deal with the charge of larceny. He said the essential ingredient of the larceny count was the taking and carrying away of the property without the consent of the owner and with the intention of permanently depriving the owner of his ownership.

Going through the evidence of the Prosecution, Mr. Oliver said there were only two witnesses who had testified on the point of taking away of the article—Sin Tun and Ng Kam-cheung.

CREDIBILITY
Dealing with the credibility of the witnesses, Mr. Oliver said one of the witnesses had been arrested and convicted of having carried contraband on the vessel, and it might occur to the Court that Sin convicted himself out of his own mouth in his cross-examination and re-examination when he said that he did not produce the gold and that he gave the gold to the accused because of the customs officials.

Having further dealt with the evidence of Sin and Ng, Mr. Oliver submitted that Sin had handed over the gold to the accused voluntarily.

There was also no evidence of a bailment. The Prosecution had not adduced sufficient evidence to sustain a prima facie case of simple larceny, nor had it produced sufficient evidence to establish a bailment to enable the Court to consider a charge of larceny as a bailor, Mr. Oliver submitted.

NOT IDENTIFIED
Dealing with the second leg of his submission, Mr. Oliver submitted that there was no identification of the gold which had been handed over to the accused outside Tai Pak Village, and there was no direct evidence that in the passage of time between the night of November 9 when Sin received the gold and on November 11 when certain gold bars were handed to

the accused, that these were the self-same gold bars.

Mr. Oliver said it was his contention that it must be an essential link or chain for the Prosecution to prove identification of the gold bars received by the accused, and that the gold bars allegedly to have been stolen were the identical bars which were the property of Sin.

Regarding circumstantial evidence in connection with the identification of the gold bars, Mr. Oliver submitted that if the Court were to consider circumstantial evidence, it should consider it with full respect to the witnesses in this case. He submitted that there was not sufficient circumstantial evidence for the Court to hold that a prima facie case had been made out.

Hearing is continuing.

Mail Notices

The latest times of posting, shown below are those for unregistered correspondence posted at G.P.O. Hongkong. The latest posting times elsewhere which, in general, are earlier than the G.P.O. times can be ascertained by enquiry at the local office.

The latest posting times for registered articles are generally shown below. Particulars regarding parcel rates can be ascertained by enquiry at any post office.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 16
By Air: Hawaii, U.S.A., Canada, 6 p.m. Formosa, 5 p.m. Philippines, 5 p.m. Macao, 5 p.m.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 17
Peking, Shanghai, Hankow, 7 a.m. Japan, 6 a.m. India, 5 a.m. Thailand, Pakistan, Lebanon, Germany, France & Great Britain, 9 a.m. Philippines, 1 p.m. Pakistan, Middle East, Africa, Great Britain, Europe, 6 p.m. Korea, 9 p.m. Thailand, Ceylon, Burma, India, 6 p.m. U.S.A., 8 p.m.

By Surface: China, People's Republic, 7 a.m. Macao, 1 p.m. Thailand, 3 p.m. Rabaul, Australia, New Zealand, 3 p.m. Macao, 5 p.m.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 18
By Air: Germany, 8 a.m. Cambodia, 7 a.m. Indonesia, 9 a.m. Ceylon, India, Korea, Okinawa, 11 a.m. Indo-China, France, Nippon, Philippines, 1 p.m. Australia, New Zealand, 1 p.m. Guam, Hawaii, U.S.A., 1 p.m. Thailand, 3 p.m. Middle East, Africa, Great Britain, Europe, 6 p.m. Korea, 9 p.m. Japan, 9 p.m. Formosa, U.S.A., 9 p.m.

By Surface: Japan, 6 a.m. India, 5 a.m. Thailand, 3 p.m. Rabaul, Australia, New Zealand, 3 p.m. Macao, 5 p.m.



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